WEEKLY JOURNAL PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING BUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal B12: Tri-Weekly \$7; Weekly, single copy, \$2 50—five topics or more \$2.

oney sent in registered letters only at our risk NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. time paid for is printed after the name on and thus every week subscribers can see term of subscription expires. Timely atte s on the part of those desirous of renewing n much annoyance.

GEO. D. PRENTICE. Editors.

AGENTS.

on. ville, J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins Sam'l Bay, ir., Tompkins

MONDAY, MAY 23 1864.

AN EXHAUSTED NAME .- Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, who is now a most fierce and inion of the Republican party, was a few ears ago, when the Republican leaders but vaguely hinted what they now avow, a most herce and vehement opponent of the party. His spostasy, to be sure, is not singular; yet it is not altogether common. It is uncommon enough to deserve particular notice. It is at-

In the autumn of 1855, Dr. Breckinridge, with the view of checking the advance of the Republican party to power, addressed a very extended and eloquent letter to Mr. Seward, then as now a Republican leader of might and mark. This letter we propose to recall. In the course of the letter, which we are very sure our readers have not forgotten, Dr. reckinridge thus defines the purpose of the

nists and your great Republican party—a finction somewhat nice, and less approprithis to-wit: that the abolitionists wil ers of Congress are involved. Mr. Sumner will oppose it at all hazards; but as for you

The peril now is not over your apothegm or about your speculations on the nature of the South shall be coerced, one way or other

avery be wont it may, it and to the soparation of the lates and civil war; and every good, wise, at patriotic man, let his opinions about slarry be what they may, ought to be ready to rush every political party, which intimates

Dr. Breckinridge in the course of the same etter portrays as follows:

Will you, sir—I repeat the question in your own form of stating it—will you jeopard the interests of twenty-five millions of free, whire Americans, bound together as we are, for the utter it that it would fall like fire into the art of every man in this vast empire, and echo through the whole continent, till the test posterity should hear the sound and

at if your party holds your doctrines North is far more deeply interested abolishing it than in abolishing slave in abolishing it than in abolishing slave-ry. For no free people on the face of the easth could endure its permanent dominion; and no form of government could fall to be-come an intel. ome an intolerable despotism under its rule nd no condition of society could escape hope

Why, sir, do you suppose that it is ont with what you are pleased to o aracter, that he should violate the red obligations as soon as his interest, enience, or his ambition appeared to sult from such atrocious villany? Do you appose that it consists with any ethics in th is it you profess to blame us for, bu what is it you profess to bisme us for, but that which you are yourself striving to accom-plish, to a far greater extent, and in a far more aggravated form; for is not the inde-pendence of the South as utterly incompatible with your principles as the freedom of the slaves can possibly be with ours? You speak with great bitterness of the repeal of the Mis-souri compromise. he other party. And pray, sir, what then thail be said of your great Republican party, the very instinct of whose action—the sole and of whose existence—as interpreted by single purpose of securing its own sunscy and that of the North, in utter dis regard of the interests of the whole confederacy considered as one great nation, and with the deliberate purpose to destroy the whole South, if that shall be necessary to the accomplishment of your object?

And in this spirit I deliberately assert that even if the repeal of the Missouri compromise were ten thousand times worse than I ever supposed it to be—nay, than you make it out—it is as nothing in comparison with the principles yeu avow and the ends you prodifference between permitting al

equalize the rights of the two great sections of the Union upon the most difficult of all national questions and a ferocious purpose to array those two great sections in deadly and orders hastility? bostility? This is in effect, a contest for supremacy at the North; for safety at the South. It is a mere accident that slavery should be the immediate subject of the conflict; an extremely dangerous accident, indeed, from the nature of that institution. But the very conception itself upon which the North enters upon the contest is of

Having thus defined the purpose of the Reought to meet the execution of the purpose, it should be executed, saying on this head: And the end of it must be that the North must sweep your "great Republican party" into the bosom of destruction, or we mus settle your ethics of government with

you conceive, sir, that fifteen newealths, which believe that their existence is threatened, which have arms in their hands, and guarantees as old as the country, and as firm as common blood and common glory can make oaths, compacts, and constitutions, will permit sixteen other Commonstations. they are wrong in this, and that they ought to consent to be hemmed in and repressed with an irresistible and perpetually augment-ing force of this sort, concerning which the only question is, how soon will death ensue? dates ever permit any sixteen States to mother them in this delectable way, and It is a revolution which carried in-

to effect, upon any subject whatever, de-feats not only the possibility of the Union, but defeats even its very object. And carried rils which are greater than civil war itself. lask yon, sir, calmly, which do you consider best for us—to fight the North at once, or to fight both the North and the slaves after a while? Now sir, it is for the North to say whether she values her supremacy over the South at such a rate as this; and whether, South at such a rate as this; and whether, making slavery the pretext, she will pursue it unto blood. I uttered but the simple truth when I told Mr. Sumner she will find a million of armed men ready to receive her. I repeated only the plainest lesson of history, when I added that her own soil will be as deeply polluted with blood as ours. I said what I sunpaged could which every good man will carefully considwhich every good man will carefully consider, every wise man ponder deeply, every brave man admit to be just, every sane man see to be conclusive against the counsel you give and the ends you propose.

Sir, I passed that childhood around he knees of the old officers and soldiers of the ut I have learned that well enough since. The sons and daughters of these men were the playmates of my earliest years, as they have been the friends and companions of my subsequent life. I expect to mingle my dust with theirs; I hope their children and mine will lay me in an honored grave; and my children's children already stand before me side by side with theirs. I many aspects of this very question of domes-tic slavery. But, sir, what is slavery to me, compared with the lives, the fortunes, the

onstitution. If it be possible, they will pre-

this prophetic passage:

You, Mr. Seward, have much apparent rr, and there are grand truths which cannot mark my words. New York, the greatest of the free States, has the least interes: of all, that slavery should be abolished. Kentucky, the most exposed of all the great slave States, has the least interest of all that slavery should continue. New York will not abide by your principles-Kentucky will abide by mine

One half of this prophecy is falfilled. Kentucky has abided by the principles which Dr. Breckipridge called his. Heaven grant that New York may proclaim in November of the revolution, who had won the indethat she will not abide by Mr. Seward's priniples; and that so the other half of the ed from the savage this fair and noble portion ophecy will be fulfilled likewise. We re-

oice to believe that it will be While, however, Kentucky has abided by the principles which Dr. Breckinridge called his, Dr. Breckinridge himself has not. The prophecy is partly fulfilled and is in a fair way of complete fulfilment but the prophet is forsworn. Dr. Breckinridge has abandoned and presumption, to crush in the execution the principles of Kentucky. He no longer of the purpose he imputed to it the brave calls them his. He disowns them. He has men and fair women whose fate, in the day embraced Mr. Seward's principles; and, at of the weakness and wariness of the Repubthe moment when the Republican party after | lican party, he proudly declared he would a long course of the most atrocious duplicity share in resisting it unto blood. When the throws off the mask in the strongholds of power, avows the whole purpose he imputed | purpose he imputed to it, he denounced it o it in the letter we have here recalled, and proclaims its intention in the face of mankind | true Kentuckian; but now, when the Repubto execute this infamous purpose with the lican party has not only avowed the purpose mighty armies raised for the preservation of he imputed to it but has crowned that purhe Union in its constitutional integrity, he, pose with unutterable perfidy, he applauds O shame! joins that perfidious and revolutionary party, exhorts Kentuckians to "join it, and, most ignoble of all, invokes it to franchisement of Kentucky at the apseize on the suffrage of Kentucky with the syonet. This is indeed a very inadequate statement of the circumstances which aggra- the attempt to subjugate and dishonor those vate Dr. Breckinridge's apostasy. In order to | States that with the fleeting inspiration of a attain an adequate or even approximate conception of the tremendous distance he has llen, we must consider a little more partieularly the height on which he stood, and the mire in which he lies. But we can afford to be very brief under each head.

As to the former, a hurried retrospect will uffice. The Republican party, such as Dr. Breckinridge describes it in the passages noted above, elected its candidate for the Presidency in 1860; wherenpon "the fifteen | "in abolishing slavery," to bring the free peo slave States," which Dr. Breckinridge repre- ple of his native Commonwealth under the sents as bound together by a boad only less permanent dominion of the party whose "perstrong and sacred than the bond "amongst God's ancient people," were called upon to ple on the face of the earth could endure," to etermine their duty to themselves and to the prolong the subjection of our form of gov. Union in the immediate juncture. The question was: Shall we anticipate the execution "rule" he declared "no form of government of the purpose of the Republican party, and | could fail to become an intolerable despotism,' inticipate it by dissolving the Union, or shall to continue American society in the hands of we wait until the Republican party enters on the actual execution of its purpose, if | condition of society could escape hopeless shipever, and then resist the execution within wreck," and, in short, to perpetuate the power the Union and to maintain instead of dis- of the party "the very instinct of whose acsolving it? This was the question. Ken- tion-the sole end of whose existtucky and her sister States of the ence"-he declared "is eternal bad Border determined the question in favor of faith to the constitution itself and to the latter course. The rest of the Slave fifteen Commonwealths, for the single States, owing chiefly to the machinations of purpose of securing its own supremacy and into civil war? No a powerful minority that favored the dissolu-

the question in favor of the former course; one great nation, and with the deliberate purupon which Kentucky, deprecating and con- pose to destroy the whole South, if that shall be demnisg this determination, turned to the necessary to the accomplishment" of its "obepublican party, and frankly appealed to it | icct." He is, as shown by his own deliberate for such formal assurances that it would not affirmations, recreant at once to principle, to first page: enter on the execution of the purpose imputed | country, and to friends. Having joined the to it as might disarm the Southern disunion- Republican party, he entreats it to save itself, ists and bring all of the o her slave States to her including himself, by destroying the Union, own determination. In answer to this frank including Kentucky. In the spirit of the a peal, the Republican party disclaimed the brave in the The Inconstant, Dr. Breckinintention of entering on the execution of the ridge counsels the Republican party to murpurpose imputed to it, but nevertheless man- der the nation it has betrayed and ifested extreme reluctance to ratifying this insulted. In fine, he throws himublican party, and thus portrayed the enor- disclaimer with the required guarantees, self into the arms of the Republican party. mity of the purpose, Dr. Breckinridge states so playing into the hands of the how in his opinion the South would meet and disunion leaders as in the end alto- that he has ever said of it. Such is the predicagether to defeat the appeal. Kentucky, in- ment of Dr. Breckinridge. He has fallen tent upon warding off the shock of arms, then proposed a National Convention, which found ism, whereon he stood erect and swelling no favor with the disunion party of the South, by the side of Kent cky, into the mire of and practically no favor with the Republican abolitionism. And there he lies. Beparty, the ship of state meanwhile driving to | held him! Certainly a political fall so and fro without a rudder on the angry tide of affairs. Such was the situation when the disunion leaders threw down at Sumter the gage of battle, which the Republican President tools up, in the name and on behalf of the Union and the Constitution. Still Kentucky, distrusting the motives of the Republican party, stand, spurning the intrigues and exhortations and trusting the efficacy of peaceful measure stood aloof from the gathering strife; nor did she engage in the strife until the solemn declaration of the Republican party in the adoption of the Crittenden Resolution had al. layed her distrust, and the invasion of her soil by the confederate armies had extinguished her trust. Kentucky, then, seeing no other hope in the first instance than the sword, drew the sword, not to sever the bond that bound her to her sister States of the South, far less to impoverish and enslave them, but to defend that hallowed bond, and to rescue guilt and folly. She drew the sword, her er for evil or for good. Its spell is broken sister States having left her no alternative, to Its prestige is departed. Apostasy has conenforce the Constitution and to maintain the samed whatever power treason had left in Union, the Republican party explicitly and | The new friends of Dr. Breckinridge are fond formally pledging itself in the face of mankind of saying that the nigger is played out; how to wage the war for that high and holy purpose and for no other. On this proud height Kentucky took her position. And Dr.

Breckinridge, vet true to her principles and his own, stood with her.

the last of him. In that case, he is indeed an exhausted card,-there is not the ghost of au-Look here upon this picture and on this. other trick in him. as elapsed, and the Republican party, with GUERILLAS WITHIN TEN MILES OF LOUISs perfidy unsurpassed if not unequalled in the LLE.-On Saturday evening, about sunannals of nations, has proclaimed the slaves of own, some excitement was created ton miles the South free, has armed them against their out from the city, on the old Westport road masters, has confiscated the remaining by the appearance upon the highway of nine property of the Southern people, and suspicious-looking individuals, well mountdivided it out amongst the soldiers and sailors ed, heavily armed with pistols and shot-guns, of the government, including the slaves of and dressed in butternut suits. When questhe impoverished proprietors, has declared tioned by some of the citizens as from whence that the States whose people have been in rethey came, they stated that they were a fishvolt shall not be admitted to their place in the ing party, just returning from Barrods creek. Union without first abolishing their existing This was known to be false, as their faces were constitutions and framing new ones in accordstrange to the old settlers, who are familiar ance with the dictation of the President or of with all persons residing within miles of the Congress, declaring at the same time that neighborhood: and their weather-tanned anuntil these States conform to this degrading pearonce, guerilla dress, and the carrying of condition they shall be held as conquered guns, was evidence enough to give the lie to provinces, and, having adopted this sweeping the statement. They made many inquiries in scheme of subjugation and extermination. relation to the whereabouts of a Mr. Hight avows the intention to execute the scheme at who is a strong Union man. Their actions all bazards with the whole military force of were very suspicious, and, finding their presthe nation. In a word, the Republican party ence in the neighborhood the creation of much has broken the sacred pledge it gave to the excitement, they moved down the road and country and to mankind at the beginning of were lost sight of in the darkness. The citithis war, and has boldly entered on the execuzens took precautions to guard their property tion of the purpose if then solemnly disavowthat night, driving their cattle into the barns, ed. The purpose br. Breckinridge imputed to and standing watch over them with loaded the party it is now executing with refinements guns. If the horse-thieves (for such they cerof guilt and ferociousness that outstrip his tainly were) had made any attempt to pracstrong conception. Covered with this stupencompared with the lives, the fortunes, the lives, the li tise their calling in that neighborhood, they would have met with a warm reception at the hands of the citizens, who were determined and even applies to Kentuckyfor her suffrage! to protect their property at all hazards. On Sunday a party were organizing to go in purtempting to effect their capture. We have application. She declares, that, while hating the disunion party as much as ever, she loves the Republican party as little as ever, and that she will vote against it with undiminished emphasis, lamenting that the deplorable and wicked rebellion of the disunionists has left her powerless to do more. Kentucky abides by her principles. She stands on the proud height she occupied at the beginning. But where is Dr. Breckinridge? Prostrate at the feet of the Republican party, worshipping it as the savior of the country, and implo:-

pendence of their country, and then conquer-

of it"- the "playmates" of his "earliest

years," as they had been "the friends and

companions" of his "subsequent life"-ex-

pecting "to mingle" his "dust with theirs."

and hoping "their children" and his would

Republican party shrunk from avowing the

on account of that purpose in the spirit of a

and quickens it in the spirit of its vilest min-

proaching election, in order that the Republi-

can party may be enabled to go forward with

kindred spirit he declared would "perish sword

in hand" but would "never submit to be dis-

honored or subjugated." He holds the tri-

amph of the Republican party in Kentucky so

dear that he would purchase it with the peace

and bonor and free existence of the Common"

wealth. Yes, Dr. Breckinridge invokes

the bayonet to establish in Kentucky

the party which he declared "the North is far

more deeply interested in abolishing" than

menent dominion" he declared "no free peo-

ernment to the rule of the party under whose

the party in whose "hands" he declared "no

He demands the violent dis-

rejects with unspeakable scorn the audacious heard nothing from the locality since Sunday morning. boun, Resaca, and Rome. Among these in the rebel army. For instance, their officers ing it not to ask Kentucky for her suffrage but to seize on it with the bayone:! There he is. Look at him! Now that the Republican party, taking advantage of the on to Washington; that the Army of the Potomac was destroyed, and that now all they execution of the purpose he imputed to the had to do was to whip Sherman, and that party the South madly resorted but which he pronounced "the only refuge of the South" if the purpose should be executed, openly avows the intention remorselessly to execute the purpose he imputed to it, he not only does not opeverything before it to the Ohio. This news pose that party, but unites with it, and begs it was received with the greatest enthusiasm. to wreak its monstrous purpose not merely and the men went into the fight on doubleupon the people of the States precipitated into revolt, but upon those fellow Kentuckians "You Yanks were too heavy for us." whom in his truer mood he mentioned with such beauty and pathos as "the sons and daughters" of "the old officers and soldiers

THE DRAFT-EXAMINATION-COMMUTATION. BARDSTOWN, KY, May 22, 1864. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: Since all are vitally interested in the la which governs the present draft, with all, and more particularly with those who have been crafted, their anxiety is at its pitch to attain

to a correct definition of the law in some of of our unfortunate friends, among whou, in box in November. The prayer of our hearts consequence of adverse opinions being freely is that the cause of the government may be lay him "in an honored grave." He prompts circulated upon the subject, an uneasiness has unpleasantly arisen. It is asserted that a drafted man appearing before the examining board to risk its decision relative to his physical soundness, and reported as having no lawthe Republican party, in the day of its power excuse for exemption, is thereby debarred the privilege of paying the commutation money or of procuring a substitute. Many doubt the correctness of this view, I do-re-membering no place in the act where it so expresses itself; and, if the point appears not specifically, certainly the inference does not

> Please afford us accurate information by which all doubts may be removed.
>
> Respectfully, JOSEPH SHADER. In answer to the inquiries of our corre spondent, we cannot do better than to repubish the following note from the columns of

our neighbor of the Democrat: HEADQUARTERS BOARD OF ENROLMENT, FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17, 1861.

To the Editors of the Democrat: In your paper of this morning you publish old circular issued by the Provost Marshal eneral in July, 1863, under the original enrolment ect. The amended act passed F-ruary 24, 1864, makes many material alte cens, and reoders obsolete many of the old realers. Not one of the six paragraphs in ne circular you published is no s to force. A drafted person paying the commutation -the exemption in no case to extend beyond

A drafted person furnishing an acceptable afted man may, after he has reported the Board of Enrolment and been exam ized, furnish a substitute or pay the commu-

All who have been in the military service and discharged before having served two years are liable to draft.

G. W. WOMACK,

President Board of Eurolment. Our correspondent will see that his impressions respecting the law were just. We very much regret that a statement contrary to the law as it now is found the way into a short article on this subject in our local columns

Three field and nineteen line officers public before now is that the victims f the rebel army were forwarded from the Military Prison yesterday evening to John non-commissioned officers and privates were debted to the commander of the district if he that of the North, in utter disregard of the in- sent to the prison at Alton, Illinois. The would efford them some protection against attempt to | tion of the Union in any event, determined | terests of the whole confederacy considered as | captures are from Gen. Johnston's army.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1864.

We give below the protest of which we quote the concluding paragraph on our

PROTEST OF THE EDITORS OF THE WOLLD AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Will you oblige us by publishing in your olumns the following statement of the proedings of the Government this evening to and the World and the Journal of Comree, regarding the publication in our morn is issues of the forged proclamation, pur-ting to be signed by President Lincoln pointing a day of fasting and prayer, and lling into the military service four hundred onsand men. The document in question was written on

patch arriving in the regular course of It was delivered at our office late at night.

from the proud height of Conservative Union-

long and so inglorione has seldom or never

Dr. Breckinridge lies in the mire of aboli-

stands on the proud height she occupied at the

beginning. And there she will continue to

of the apostate Breckinridge, as she spurne

those of his traitor nephew. She will have

none of either. She has as little faith in the

one as in the other. The nephew, at the

head of the disunion party of Kentusky

sought by violence to Jash her to the chariot

or tail or some intermediate point of the R.

lence to lash her to the chariot wheels of at

olitionism. The nephew failed. And the

uncle will fail. The force of the family is

spent. The name of Breckinridge, once po

tent in Kentucky, is potent no longer, whether

this may be we neither know nor care, as th

signer is not the subject of our concern, but

if he is as completely played out as the name

of Breckinridge, we unquestionably have seen

publican party of Kentucky, seeks by vi

wheels of secessionism. The uncle, at the head

onism; but Kentucky, as we have said,

been seen before.

the time of the receipt of our latest news—too late, of course, for editorial supervision, un, as it happened, not before our printing offices were closed.

It was delivered at all or nearly all of the wspaper offices, and published in a part of morning editions of the Journal of Com-cree and World, and, as we are informed, in a part of the editions of one or more of our

Associated Press became known to us, and its fraudulent character was at once announced upon our bulletin boards, and a reward of five hundred dollars offered by us for the discovery of the forger. The Executive Committee of the Associated Press also offered a similar reward of one thousand dollars, as the fraud had been attempted to be perpetrated upon all the journals composing our association.

We took pains in the afternoon to apprize Gen. Dix of the facts it the case, and gavenim such information in tegard to the circumstances of the fergery as might assist him in sociated Press became known to us, and its

nces of the fergery as might assist him in discovery of its author. The Govern nt was at once put in possession of the facts Nevertheless, this evening Gen. Dix, acting

under peremptory orders from the Govern-ment, placed our offices under a strong mili-tary guard, and issued varrants for the ar-rest of the Editors and proprietors of the World and Journal of Commerce, and their imprisonment in Fort Lafayette. A vessel was lying, under steam, at one of the wharves to convey us thither. convey us thither. Chancing to meet one of the officers of Gen.

Dixis staff, charged with the execution of this order, we proceeded in his company to the headquarters of the Department of the East, and were informed by Gen. Dix that the order for arrest had been suspended, but that the order for the suppression of the publication of he World and Journal of Commerce had not een rescinded, and that we could not be pe litted to enter our offices, which continue offer the charge of the military guards. We protest against this proceeding. We cotest against the assumption of our comcity with this shameless forgery implied in he order for our arrest. We protest against the order for our arrest. We protest against the suppression of our journals for the misfortune of being deceived by a lorgery not less ingentous nor plausible than the forged report of the Confederate Secretary of War, which Secretary Seward made the basis of diplomatic

PRIME, STONE, HALE, & HALLOCK, Manton Marble, World.

The National Intelligencer, commenting or the proceeding against which these Editors protest, says: "This seems to us, we must say, a very barsh proceeding-to inflict s severe punishment on citizens of honor and character for being the uswitting victims of an infamous fraud. It was punishment enough, we should think, to be made the inocent instruments of a villanous imposition to which all men are liable, without adding the penalty of damage to their property and nearceration of their persons." The protest of our New York contemporaries is certainly rational and just, as far as it goes; but we think it hardly goes deep enough to meet the whole case. The proceeding against which they protest is not only unjust and oppressive but arbitrary. What lawful power have the military authorities of the nation to step in between the courts and the citizens of the State of New York and to inflict summary punishment on the latter? If this proceeding is lawful, then the civil authority is subordithieves for the purpose of at is lawful, then the civil authority is subordinate to the military authority throughout the pation, in places where the courts are in unob-Fourteen rebel deserters, who had structed operation as well as in places where taken the oath, were received at Nashville on | the operation of the courts is obstructed by Saturday, with one lieutenant and ninety- war, and we have no laws and no eight privates, captured at or near Cal- constitution except the untrammelled will of the Commander-in-Chief. In men are Alabamians, Georgians, and quite a other words, the proceeding is in strict purnumber of (rebel) Kentuckians, of the 24 suance of Mr. Lincoln's tytannical doctrine Kentucky infantry, 6th Kentucky infantry, that whatever he deems indispensable beand 9th Kentucky (rebel) cavalry. Some of comes thereby lawful. It is a new exemplifithem gave us amusing accounts of the news | cation in practice of the despotic theory with the denunciation of which the country has bad publicly announced to them, previous to been ringing for several weeks. It is a wrong this last fight, that Grant was terribly whip- that strikes deeper and spreads wider and ped, and that Lee was following him right scathes worse than any merely private injury. We take it for granted that our New York contemporaries passed it by through sheer inadvertency in the excitement and confusion would end the war and result in the lade- of the moment. Governor Seymour, however, pendence of the Confederacy. The Kentucki- as we perceive from the despatches, has not over ans were promised that they should see their | looked this aspect of the proceeding. He has homes soon, when the rebel army had driven directed the District Attorney to procure indictments against all who were engaged in the proceeding, holding them as offenders against the laws and constitutional sovereign quick, but, added our informant with a sigh, ty of the State. Such they unquestionably are. The entire proceeding is as arbitrary as it is unjust and oppressive. Have we a government? We went to war to settle this question; but it is now certain that we must wage two wars and achieve two victories to settle the question in the affirmative An important if not decisive engagement in one of these wars is about to take place in the field. An important if not a decisive engagement in the other will take place at the ballot-

> St. Louis Union learns that a lawlessness has. for some time, prevailed in certain parts of Northeast Missouri, which, though not exactly the rebel reign of violence witnessed in several soldiers conceived a grudge against some citizens of Athens, Clark county, and, in a spirit of wanton destruction, they set fire to several houses to burn down the town, and left. The fire was extinguished by the citizens; but next day the soldiers returned with reinforcements, and again set the town on fire. Three or four houses were burned, among them the stores of Isaac Gray, Sam. Bedell, and a Mr. Kenedy.

The same soldiers threatened to burn the

town of Alexandria, and appointed a certain

is that the cause of the government may be

ment, it is difficult to say which of the two will be triumphant. That the President in day for the execution of the threat. The night before the appointed day, it was obhis dealings with Biair and Schenck has tres-passed upon the constitution, is conceded by men of all parties, but of course "military necessity" induced his action and who will served that thirteen wagons were driven in from the interior by persons who intended to grab their share of the booty in the expected Those who expect tha general pillage. These wagons belonged to Schenck will be unhorsed will be disappoi parties of a certain political faith, who had Mr. Lincoln, in a communication to the been active in inciting the soldiers to their House of Representatives, asserts that Gendeeds of violence. About the same time, the store of Robert McKee, of St. Francisville, in Clark county, was entered and torn to pieces the same understanding as that with which General Blair resigned his; namely, that he by the same soldiers, his goods destroyed, and might take his seat in Congress, as if he had his safe broken open and burned, together with about \$25,000 in notes which were in resigned his commission, and, whenever he it. The pretended warrant for this was chose, retire from Congress, and take his that Mr. McKee was a "copperhead;" but commission, as if he had not resigned it. General Schenck, as we have mentioned in he is known, and has been known all the our columns before, asserts that he did no time, as an active, zealous, and courageous such thing. He denies that he was a party Union man. He fought with the Union troops to the arrangement. He says that he resign at the battle of Athens in the summer of 1861, ed his commission absolutely and in good and was ever ready with his gun to go into the woods in search of the rebels under Porfaith, and that Mr. Lincoln knew it at the ter, Burbridge, and Greene, who formerly time, as he now knows it. This is the questormented Northeast Missouri. The reason tion of veracity to which the letter abovewhy these transactions have not been made quoted alludes. The writer of the letter thinks, that, in this lt, General Schenck will not be unhorsed. hey incur more merciless visitations. The If he is, he must sit very lightly in the sadpeople of this region would feel greatly in

SWEET OWEN-SOMETHING WRONG -HAS WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1864. ber that should have been drafted from Owen

The number of enrolled militia re-

had to furnish by the draft seventy-three men By comparing the accounts as regards Henry and Oldham counties, with Owen's, we have come to the conclusion, that the number which should have been drafted from Owen county is 651—six hundred and fifty-one.

This is from the Frankfort Commonwealth.

In some comments which we made upon the

recent draft in this city, we were struck with

the same apparent discrepancy which has ar-

rested the attention of our contemporary at

the State Capital, and we asked for some ex-

planation. For having propounded such a

uestion we were immediately denounced by

the Press, the Administration organ in this

city, as being reckless in our statements of

facts, anxious to censure the public authori-

ties, to excite prejudice against them, and

to produce discord and alienation of feeling

among loyal men. Our inquiry was regarded.

or rather it was characterized, by the Press as

an evidence of our disappointment that the

draft passed off quietly, and we were charged

bas been done in the appointment of the quota.

who have been, as we know, most efficient

agents in arranging the machinery for the

draft. We imputed no wrong, but we desired

to find out if our own State officers had been

deficient in exercising proper vigilance. The

"something wrong," and, strange to say, it

goes to Adjutant-General Boyle's report for

than intimates were fabricated by us for the

malicious purpose of impeding the draft

We do not of course anticipate that the

Press will ever correct its importinent insinu-

introduced in the important political discus-

and, therefore, if we were reckless in our

statements, anxious to denounce the enrolling

against us, but which we hope its second so-

The New Nation, a Republican pape

Any man who fancies that we are going to

rebel army of Virginia is composed of the

burning with a passionate antipathy to a peo-

ple whom they have thoroughly misunder-stood, formerly despised, butter now rapidly learning to respect. They are not to be cowed though, when thoroughly vanquished, they will have the manhood to own it. But,

until they are vanquished, they will fight with an energy and a desperation that must com-mand the admiration of every heroic spirit, even while deploring their folly and despis-ing their cause. The body of Lee's army is

made up of veterans, who are used to expos

made up of veterans, who are used to capoure, familiar with hardships, enured to discipline, and are unshaken by the thunders of battle. Such troops can be beaten only by a succession of desperate struggles. Nor are they likely to become demoralized. They

will yield to an inevitable necessity only when they recognize it as inevitable. That they

country had decried the achievements of Grant,

as one of these Republican papers does, or

magnified the prowess of the enemy, as the

other does, the epithet traitor would have

flown at the head of the offender from all

parts of the Republican ranks. As it is, the

decrial, we suppose, passes for legitimate crit-

icism, and the magnification for chivalric dis-

cretion. At the same time the conservative

papers are actually denounced as treasonable

for comments which are neither decrials of

our own achievements nor magnifications of the

enemy's prowess. "Circumstances, alter cases."

But they do not alter principles. With what

judgment the Republican party judges, it must

expect to be judged. It is eager to pull a mote

out of the conservative eye, but does not con-

sider the beam in its own eye. "Thou hypo-

crite, first cast out the beam out of thine own

eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast

out the mote cut of thy brother's eye." Or,

rather, then shalt thou see clearly that there

The Senate as a body seems to be after General F. P. Blair with what the poet calls a "sharp sick;" and no man can read the whole story of the bargain that the President

whole story of the bagain that the President made with him, with a view of keeping him in the army, without perceiving that the afore-said "stick" is rather scarifying to the sides of the Executive. As to the question of veracity between the President and General Schenck,

who was also a party to a private arrange

Three hundred and thirty-eight rebel

prisoners arrived in the city last night on the

Nashville train.

is not even a mote in thy brother's eye.

slightest doubt.

ber thought induced it to ignore.

in the city of New York, says:

city of Washington, says:

satisfaction with the draft.

The Crittenden Resolution, adopted by county? The number of enrolled militia reported in Owen, on the 1st September, 1863, according to Adjutant General Boyle's Report to the Legislature, was 1.508. She has eighty three volunteers in the Union service; and yet was called upon by the draft for only sixty-five men! Oldham county had 534 enrolled militia; has in the Union army 248 volunteers; and was called upon to raise by the draft forty men. Henry county had 795 enrolled militia; 353 in the Union service, and had to furnish by the draft seventy three men! Congress on the twenty-second of July in 1861, is as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the pres-ent deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the South ern States, now in arms against the con ern States, now in arms against the constitu-tional government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere pas-s on or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to present the light of the supremacy of the constitution, and to present the light of the supremacy of the constitution, and to present the light of the supremacy of the constitution, and to present the supremacy of the constitution, and to present the supremacy of t serve the Union, with all the dignity, equa and rights of the several States unio

At a meeting of the conservative members of the House of Representatives on the twenty-eighth of June in 1863, Mr. Orittenden ubmitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Feeling the great weight of our res

ity as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit nor for any party purpose, but for the purpose of deliberating and consulting together as to how we may best perform our Congressional duties in the present great and perilous crisis of our country's fate, and we have come to the following conclusions, namely: Resolved, That the Constitution and the

with a disposition to create dissatisfaction In Resource, that the Constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all with the draft by producing the impression by our "pretended statements" that injustice All the torrent of vituneration in which the measures necessary and proper to that end.

2. Resolved, That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, Press indulged, was unsluiced by our heinous crime of having asked a simple question, the require that no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are neces-sery and proper for the prompt and complete solution of which could not have influenced the draft because it was all over, and our remarks were predicated on the past acts of the State appression of the rebellion.

3. Resolved, That the States are component County Clerks, and had no reference to the enrolling officers of the Federal Government,

3. Resolved, That the States are component and essential parts of the Union, bound together inseparably by the Constitution of the United States; that none of them can cease to exist as such so long as that Constitution survives, and that it is the exclusive sphere and duty of the States to order and direct their own domestic affairs. While the rebellion, therefore has not applied a decitation. therefore, has not annulled or destroyed th Commenwealth, however, says there was rights or powers, municipal or otherwise, properly belonging to them as members of the Federal Union. The actual exercise of those its statistics, upon which we also founded the "oretended statements" which the Press more rights and powers may for a time be inter-righted or obstructed by rebellion, and some illegitimate authority may be substituted in its place, but as soon as that rebellion is sup-pressed these Sates will be entitled, as of right, to resume the exercise of all the rights and powers, dignifies, and immunities, when the draft was over, and of creating diswhich properly belong to them as States of ations, nor do we care that it shall do so, ex-

this Union.
4. Resolved, That the present war, as cept as we dislike to see such maavowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing lignity as its bill of indictment exhibited the rebellion, and preserving and vindicating the Constitution, the Union, and the laws, and for that purpose only. It was a great and noble purpose, high above any mere sectional or party objects, and at once it inspired and united in its support all loyal men of every creed, party, and section. At the call of the Government a nicht support. sions of the day. We have therefore brought the Frankfort Common wealth upon the stand. and we desire to prove by it that our impressions as to the strange disparity of the quotas of counties in this district were shared by it, Government a mighty army, the most patri-otic, sprung at once into the field, and is bleed-ing and conquering in the defence-of its gov-ernment. Under these circumstances it would, officers, to excite prejudice against the draft, or to produce discord among loyal men, our Frankin our opinion, be most unjust and ungener fort contemporary must be jointly included in cus to give any new character or direction to the war for the accomplishment of any other than its great first purpose, and especially for the accomplishment of any mere party or secthe indictment which the Press drew out

ional scheme.
5. Resolved, That the many and great vicor heavies, that the many and great victories lately achieved by our armies and navies, whilst they ought to convince the world of the vast military power of our government, give us the pleasing assurance that our deplorable civil war will soon be brought to a clean should the proceedings of the civil war will soon be brought to a After gaining a barren success at the cost of twenty thousand men, whereby he was enabled to throw himself upon Spottsylvania Court-house, where we were completely repulsed, whatever some may say to the contrary, Grant is now obliged to act in McClellan's close, should the proper objects of the war, as bereinbefore defined, be kept steadily a view. When that is done, and when such punishment is inflicted on such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice, and upon such others as have made themselves conspicuous for crimes committed in the prosecution of the manner, to adopt a new base, to wait for sup-plies, reinforcements, and spend a certain time in reorganizing. This is the meaning of the rebellion, it is our epinion that our government should adopt such wise mes clemency as will tend to bring oach corusar reconcilisation and pence to the whole country.

6. Resolved, That the doctrines of the seces-sionists and of the abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the Coustitution and irreconcilable The Chronicle, a Republican paper in the with the unity and peace of the country. The first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) will leave to the country but little hope of the get to Richmond without further and more determined fighting is mistaken. The men we fight are Americans. They are free-born citizens, and of the proudest of the proud. The speedy restoration of union or peace, if the chemes of confiscation, ema elite of the Southern people. It reckons in its ranks men of education and position, full of the pride of family, and accustomed to ex-alt courage into a God-like virtue. They are through the House of Representatives, shall be enacted into the form of laws, and remain un-

rebuked by the people.
7. Resoloed, That Congress has no power to criminal offence, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury. And that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives which assume to forfeit or confis ion and tyranny. It is no justification pression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled rocity, nor is there any such justification a

nation and resfirmation of the resolution passed at the extra session of the present Con-gress, known as the "Crittenden Resolution," and which declared "that this war is no waged on our part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfer ing with the rights or established in the supremacy of the Constitution, and to pre serve the Union with all the dignity, equality and that as soon as these objects are accom plished the war ought to cease.'

Advertiser, one of the most intelligent and high-toned of the Republican journals of New Shortly after the opening of the present see sion of Congress, Mr. Holman, a Democratic Representative from Indiana, introduced the following resolutions, for which the conservatives of the House voted unanimously:

Resolved, That the doctrine recently an-nounced, that the States in which an armed neurrection has existed against the Federal dovernment have ceased to be States of the Inion, and shall he held on the ultimate de Onion, and shall be need on the ultimate de-feat of that insurrection as Territories or subjugated provinces, and governed as such by the absolute will of Congress and the Fed-eral Executive, or restored to the Union on conditions unknown to the Constitution of the United States, ought to be rebuked and condemned as manifestly unjust to the loyal citizens of those States, tending to prolong the war, and to confirm the treasonable theory of secession; and, if carried into effect, must greatly endanger the public liberty and the constitutional powers and rights of all the constitutional powers and rights of all the States, by centralizing and consolidating the powers of the government, State and national, in the Federal Executive. Resolved, That the only object of the war

sught to be to subjugate the armed insur eight to be to subjugate the armed insurrec-tion which, for the time being, suspends the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to re-establish the supremacy of the Constitution; and the loyal citizens of those States, and the masses of the people thereof, submitting to the authority of the Constitution, ought not to be hindered from restaging the proper relations of their sefrom restoring the proper relations of their respective States with the Federal Government so far as the same is dependent on the volun-tary act of the people, by any condition ex-cept unconditional submission to the Consti-tution and laws of the United States In the language heretofore solemnly adonted by Co gress, the war ought not to be waged on our tion, or purpose of overthrowing ing with the rights or established the supremacy of the Constitution, and to pre-serve the Union, with all the dignity, equali-ty, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That all necessary and proper apopriations of money ought to be promptly add by this Congress for the support of the and all measures of legislation, necessary to increase and promote the efficiency of the army and navy and to maintain the public credit, ought to be adopted, that, through a vigorous prosecution of the war, peace on the basis of the Union of the States and the surfaces of the Constitution and the surfaces premacy of the Constitution may be the more peedily obtained.

So the conservatives stand to-day when upon the Crittenden Resolution as understood | ted entirely without design or thought of and sixty-one stragglers and recruits by its immortal author. This is the platform | criminality."

It is the platform of the conservative party of May the conservative convention which meets here to-day so wield these principles as not only to unite the earnest patriots of Ken- | sessoning of hepe. tucky but to arouse a glorious spirit of unity mongst the earnest patriots of all other quarters of the Union. We believe the con-

We yesterday called attention to the llegal feature in the proceeding of the miliary authorities against the New York World and Journal of Commerce on account of the proclamation boax. We are glad to see that this feature of the proceeding has not escaped either the attention or the condemnation of some of the Republican journals of New York. The Post is especially explicit on the point. "With our views of the importance and inviolability of the liberty of the press," says the Post, "our readers will not expect us to approve of the suppression of the two newspapers, the Journal of Commerce and the World, by the authority of the Federal Government. It appears that the offices of the two papers were last evening entered by armed men, sent thither by Gen. Dix, under explicit orders from the Government at Washington, ossession taken of the premises, and the further publication of these journals suspended.

The reason for this is the publication of the

tors and proprietors have protested against the proceeding. "If there be any right which the founders of our government sought to guard with a special care, it is the right freely to discuss political questions and public measures by means of the press. Accordingly the Constitution of the United States provides that Conoress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, and in another article declares that 'the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.' The freedom of the press is asserted in the same article of our constitution as the freedom of religious belief, and guarded from infringement by the same explicit terms.

"Moreover, in every constitution of every State in the Union it is expressly stipulated that certain rights are to be exempted from the ordinary proceedings of government, and among these is the freedom of the press, which is placed on the same high level with the rights of conscience and the right of the people to assemble for the purpose of demanding a redress of grievances, or to bring about a redress of gri that certain rights are to be exempted from men of our country, by whom these constitutions were made, were so jealous of the infringement of these great rights that they would not leave it to the discretion of any government, of the States, or the nation, to interfere with them.

"It is, therefore, with pain that we see the

offices of any of our journals entered by the sgents of the government, and their publication stopped, at the command of the Executive. We do not mean to say that there is no case in which the military power might not interfere to prevent the publication of a newspaper manifestly instigating treason and rebellion in a part of the country for the possession of which the rebel government is contending with ours, and in which the suppression of the delinquent journal becomes a sort of military necessity. But the necessity ought to be clear, and the power of interference ought to be confined to the cases we have mentioned. In all other instances the punnary remedies provided by law. The publishers of the offending journals may be arraigned, tried, convicted, and sentenced, and in accomplices of those who are at war with our country, more severe personal measures may be justified. But to march a platoon of armed men into the office of a ournal and stop its publication, in a part of the country which has not been placed, and which there is no necessity of placing under martial law, is a proceeding which has a

.viclation. "We cannot, therefore, but join in the hope expressed by some of the morning papers. hat the order for the suppression of these arnals will-be immediately rescinded; and this not so much for the reason that the publishers might have been entirely unaware that the pretended proclamation was a forgey, as for the higher and stronger reason that the order is an extreme measure, suited only to a state of things which does not exist in this community, and for which the plea of necessity cannot be urged. It is a remarkable indication of the haste with which the orble indication of the haste with which the or-der to suppress these journals was given, that all who seek to destroy or overthrow it, and not included the arrest of five of the operators of the Independent Telegraph office in this city, who have been sent to Fort Lafayette,

onstitutional provisions by which the rights

of the press are so sedulously guarded from

although it is well known here that they had nothing whatever to do with the false proclamation, except to send a despatch to Boston announcing it to be a most shameful impos-The injustice and oppressiveness of the proeed ing are well enforced by the Commercial

York. "It is evident," the Advertiser says, that the journals in question erred innocently, and that they had no intention to mislead. or to be parties to the fraud committed. The Tribune half admits it would not have questioned the document had it been left at that office, and it was this omission to favor the Tribune that put some other papers on their guard, and so obviated the fatal necessity which led Secretary Stanton to commit the grevious error by which he has again shown his contempt for the freedom of the newspaper press. Last night, as everybody learned with surprise this morning, the offices of the World and Journal of Commerce were taken in charge by troops acting under orders from

Washington. Their publication was also suppressed. A further order was issued for the arrest of the Editors, but this was suspended. It is so short a time since Mr. Seward was led to put faith in a forged document, and to make it the basis of dipematic setien, that the Washington authorities should be lenient to those who sin in the same way. The forged rebel navy report has done us immensely more harm than this bogus proclamation possibly could do. Yet the and palmed it off as a jeu d'esprit, has not been troubled, and the Secretary of State, who was particularly 'brought to grief' by it, has anthor. A more recent fraud is the correspondence between Lyons and Jeff Davis, or rather the clerk of the latter, and which was made the subject of an elaborate editorial in the Post. The sagacity, even of the highest official, may sometimes be at fault, and he should demand no more of others than he is willing to assume for himself.

"It is to be hoped that by this time the facts in regard to the publication of this proclamation are known in Washington, and that wis- not permitted to give the disposition of our dom enough will be manifested there to revoke the order against these two journals. It is fally time that arbitrary and unjustifiable procedures be brought to an end. The sentiment which found expression when the at- ty-three convalescents from various points, tempt was made to throttle freedom of debate on the floor of Congress, has not lost its force they stood at the beginning. They stand when presses are suspended for acts commit-

form of the Union Democracy of Kentucky. | cept our hearty acknowledgments as American freemen. Let the proceeding, as presented the country. The principles announced there- is these extracts from Republican journals in are the principles of the national salvation. inspired by a high instinct of self-preservation, be duly pondered. They are full of food for thought, not without a grateful

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 24, 1864. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: vention can do this; and we believe it will. Colonel Frank Wolford has been so villaneusly misrepresented by the radical papers, that I have obtained from him, for public tion, the following certificates of his celebrate ed Lexington speech. I will premise the statements by saying that I heard him speak at Camp Dick Robinson about the middle of August, 1861, in which speech he declared recisely the same policy as in this Lexington speech, and in opposition to all the other speeches then made in favor of State defence alone. He boldly announced his opposition to a 1 eutrality, to all State defence alone, and that the Government was bound to overthrow the rebellion and deliver our Union brethren from ppression and tyranny at every cost. That he wanted no man in his regiment who was not willing to follow him to Tennessee, to voice cried for deliverance. He has nobly gone through a hundred battles for this same cause, and his men have followed him until within three months of his three years had assed, when they are suddenly deprived of forged proclamation, attributed to Mr. Lintheir head and life by his "dishonorable" discoln, in their edition of yesterday. The Edimissal from the service for uttering, in the heat of patriotic emotion, the like deep sentiments of his soul as at the beginning. He has not changed, but has nobly stood where the nation stood once in nurer days than these now upon us. "He who has Bught a hundred battles for his country and not one against her," even in word, thought, or emo tion, must be dismissed from her service when burning still to fight her foes, and leading ten brave regiments to honor and victory, for the utterance of such sentiments as the follow-

> CERTIFICATES OF M. C. JOHNSON AND OTHERS. We, the undersigned, having heard the speech of Col. Frank Wolford, delivered at Lexington on the 10th of March, 1864, state the following as the substance of his speech: The government of the United States gave full and ample protection to every citizen; and that there was no wrong that codid be done to his person, his character, his family, or his property, that the law did not furnish a remedy for. And that the courts were open to all, and that those who advocated second against the policy of putting a some length against the policy of putting asgross into the army, and fighting them, but said that he would not quit the army because it was done, Neither the administration nor the negro should push him off his platform, nor from

the cause of his country.

He further said that unauthorized persons whether citizen, soldier, or officer, or whoe else enticed a slave away from his master thus, was guilty of a felony; and that he had confidence in his Excellency, the Governor, that he would have all such persons arrested be tried, and, if found guilty, put in the peai-tentiary; and that it was the duty of the people to stand by their Governor in s in these times of trial. M. C. JOHNSON,

W. T. SOUTT,
CHARLES S. BRADLEY,
A. T. KEEN, Captain let Ky, Cavairy,
THOM. ROWLAND, Let Ky, Cavairy,
W. N. BUNNELL, Chaptain let Ky, Cavairy,
S. ADAMS, Licut. Col. 1st Ky, Cavairy,
A. J. ALEXANDER, Licut. Col. Int It Ky, Cav. clearly understood him as discouraging force

above statements.

I understood him as stated above by Rob-

GOV. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE'S STATEMENT. As the life-long personal and political friend of Col. Frank Wolford, and a companion in arms, it was my pleasure to be present at the sword presentation to him at Lexington in March, and to sit upon the platform i March, and to sit upon the platform near him-during the occasion. The points made by him in his speech on the occasion are correct-ly set forth in the preceding statements of M. C. Johnson and others. Col. Wolford en-forced those points with much power. Had those who so actively malign Col. Wolford aided their country with half the energy with which they assail him, they would have better claims to respect for their loyalty. A few drops of the loyal and patriotic blood shed by Col. Wolford in his country's defence infused Col. Wolfore in his country's declaration into their veins would elevate their standard of loyalty above starish obelisance to pacty. They would understand that true loyalty is in defence and maintenance of our government. in yielding slavish obedience to power. such men as so actively pursue Col. Wolford our country has nothing to expect but evil. The liberties we so much cherish, if intrusted to them, will perish or be destroyed. Security to life and property will be a thing of the past, and the home of liberty will become the abode of despotism.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Ought not the President to rescind his order of dismissal? Have not his regiments and the people of Kentucky-yes, of the nation-

INVASION OF KENTUCKY .- The military authorities here received information yesterday that the famous John Morgan, at the head of four thousand men and with eight pieces of artillery, had passed through Pound Gap into Kentucky. His designs are, evidently, to get supplies for his half-famished command and plies for his half-families community the Louisville and Nashville railroad. There are troops enough in Ken thwart his designs and use him up as eff ally as when he visited this side of the Ohio river. We can't see why the old horse-thief takes so many chances of getting his neck broken. We have no idea he will get off for our city regiment, which, we learn, ha reached Louisville safely, to surprise the old ome as a trophy.

We clip the above from the Indianapolis Journal of yesterday morning. We were advised of an extraordinary movement of troops in Eastern Kentucky on Monday afternoo but the news was regarded as "contraband," and we refrained from giving it to the public. It seems that our namesake at Indiananolis has been favored with telegrams transmitted from Headquarters District of Kendred days troops of Indiana to this State as rapidly as possible. The despatch was remade public by the Indianapolis journals, we copy it simply to correct a fer published above. Morgan has not yet entered Kentneky. The latest news at headquarters last night was to the effect that he was encentrating about 5,000 cavalry at Abingdon, Virginia, for the purpose of making a raid into the State. This we are assured he will not be able to do, as there are ampla troops in Eastern Kentucky to resist any advance the bold raider may attempt. We are troops, or their strength.

racks yesterday were two hundred and ninethree deserters from Detroit, four from Indianapolis, three from Cincinnati, and one from Pitrsburg. The transfers were two hundred Nashville, ten prisoners to Nashville, and two

THURSDAY; MAY 20, 1864. DEMOCRATIC UNIONISTATE CONVENTION. The delegates from the various counties in the State mot yesterday at the Court-house, in pursuance of the call of the State Commit-

emporary Chairman, and Col. James S. Walander gnated as Secretary. By request, the Rev. W. H. Honnell, Chaplain of the 1st Kentucky cavalry, opened the Convention with prayer,

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Bullitt, is Resolved, That the Chairman appoint

committee, to be composed of one member from each Congressional District, and two for the State at large, who shall report a per-manent organization for this convention. The following gentlemen were named as

State a' Large—Hon. James F. Robinson and Hon. Joseph R. Underwood.
First District—S. P. Cope.
Scoond District—George Poindexter.
Third District—William Sampson.
Fourth District—Heineld Brown.
Fifth District—Hamilton Pope.
Sixth District—F. L. Olaveland. Sixth District—F. L. Cleveland. Seventh District—William B. Kinkaid, Eighth District—Charles E. Bowman. Ninth District—William S. Botts. After consultation the committee reported

the fellowing officers for the permanent organization: PRESIDENT.

Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville.

VICE PRESIDENTS, First District-Capt. T. J. Paryear, of Second District-Col. David R. Murray, of Breckinridge.
Third District-Hon. J. R. Underwood, of

Warren. Fourth District-Dr. Green Forrest, of Maon. Fifth District—Dr. J. B. Eaglish, of Owen. Sixth District—Hon. S. I. Hauser, of Pen-

nth District-Hon. James F. Robinson, Scott.

Bighth District—David Y. Little, of Clay.

Ninth District—Hon. Harrison Taylor, o

James S. Wallace, of Louisville.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. Ernest Brennam, of Fayette; James A. Daw-son, of Hart; J. B. Bruner, of Breckinridge. On motion the following Committee, con ing of one from each Congressional District, two from the State at large, and one from every four regiments represented by delegates, was selected to draft resolutions:

Jno. B. Huston and Jno. B. Bruner, at large, First District—J. W. Blue. Jno. B. Huston and Jno. B. Bruner, at large. First District—J. W. Blue.
Second District—John S. McFarland.
Third District—George Wright.
Fourth District—Paul B. Shipman.
Sixth District—Paul B. Shipman.
Sixth District—A. H. Ward.
Seventh District—John B. Temple.
Eighth District—Wm. Lusk.
Ninth District—Wm. Lusk.
Dr. R. L. Heston, 27th Kentucky infantry.
Lieut. Col. Robt. Vaughan, 17th Kentucky infantry.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Evans, 21st Kentucky in-On motion of Mr. John B. Huston it was resolved that all resolutions offered in the

Convention should be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions. On motion, it was resolved that four delegates at large and two from each Congressional district be selected to represent Kentucky in the Chicago Convention, and that esentatives from the different districts name their respective delegates and suggest

their preference for the delegates at large. It was also resolved that an electoral ticket should be selected on the same basis, and then the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention, the districts nominated the following gentlemen to serve as a committee to not electors and delegates at large:

William Beadles, of Graves. George Poindexter, of Christian. 5. Whitem Sampeon, of Barren.
5. R. J. Browne, of Washington.
5. Samuel E. Dehaven, of Oldham.
6. Francis L. Cleaveland, of Bracken,
7. George S. Shanklin, of Jessamine.
8. E. T. Fisk, of Rockcastle.
9. George S. Fleming, of Fleming, This committee and the district delegates

then selected the following as the DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVEN-DELEGATES AT LARGE.

James Guthrie, of Louisville.
James F. Robinson, of Scott.
Joseph B. Underwood, of Warren.
Gen. T. T. Garrard, of Clay. DISTRICTS.

1. J. E. Thompsen, of Trigg.
S. P. Cope, of McGracken.
2. John B. Bruser, of Breckinridge.
Henry D. McHenry, of Ohio.
3. J. C. Ailkins, of Warren.
David King, of Logan.
4. James P. Barbour, of Washington
S. B. Thomas, of Hardin.
5. Hamilton Pope, of Louisville.

Hamilton Pope, of Louisville.
J. B. English. of Owen.
Thornton F. Marshall, of Bracken.
John W. Metzies, of Kenton.
Richard H. Hanson, of Bourbon.
Thomas W. Varnon, of Lincoln.
E. L. Vanwinkle, of Pulaski.
W. J. Lusk of Garrand

W. J. Lusk, of Garrard. John M. Duke, of Mason W. L. Sudduth, of Bath ALTERNATES. R. T. Jacob, of Oldham. Zeb Ward, of Woodford. Benj. Perkins, of Todd. James White, of Clay.

DISTRICTS. W. W. Gardner, Union.

1. W. W. Gardner, Union.
William Beadles, Graves.
2. B. L. D. Guffy, Botler.
J. R. Strange, Muhlenburg.
3. J. F. Lauck, Simpson.
J. A. Dawson, Hart.
4. Thomas W. Owings, Meade.
Joseph Chandler, Taylor.
5. Gibson Mallory, Jefferson.
H. M. Buckley, Henry.
6. E. H. Smith, Grant.
S. T. Bauser, Pendleton.
7. John B. Huston, Fayette.
John B. Temple, Franklin.
8. C. E. Bowman, Garrard.

8. C. E. Bowman, Garrard. Henry Bruce, Garrard. 9. R. Apperson, Jr., Montgomery. John Wood, Lewis. While the committee was consulting, the meeting was addressed by Col. Frank Wolford in a speech which elicited the most en-

The next business in order was the appointment of the following ELECTORAL TICKET.

Col. Frank Wolford, of Case Gen. John B. Huston, of Fayette. DISTRICTS.

Matthew Mayes, of Trigg.
B. C. Ritter, of Christian.
James W. Gorin, of Barren.
Wm. R. Thompson, of Bullitt,
Hamilton Pope, of Louisville.
A. H. Ward, of Harrison.
Georges S. Shanklin, of Jessam George S. Shanklin, of Jessam W. A. Hoskins, of Garrard. Harrison Taylor, of Mason.

The following assistant electors were also 2. Henry D. McHenry, of Ohio county.
4. R. J. Browne, of Washington county.
6. F. L. Cleaveland, of Bracken.
8. C. E. Bowman, of Garrard.

The following were offered by Henry D deHenry, and unanimously adopted: Resolved. That the members of the State Committee appointed in May, 1863, who signed the call for the present Convention, be reappointed as a State Central Committee with authority to supply all vacancies and to carry out all the ends and purposes of this Convention.

tion. the State at large be directed to appoint committee of three members in each Congress nittee of three members in each Congres-d District, to be styled the Central Com-se for their district, and that said Dis-Committee have ttee have power and are hereby directed to appoint an assistant elector in each county of their respective districts, and also appoint county committees in each county.

On motion of Mr. McHenry, the following Resolved, That the delegation appointed by this Convention to the National Convention be and they are hereby authorized to fill any vacancies in their body by reason of the non-The Convention then took a recess until

8 o'clock to receive the report of the Committee on Resolutions. At the reasembling of the Convention Lient. Governor Jacob was called upon, and

made a very impressive speech, and was followed by Mr. Hanson, of Bourbon, who occu-

pied the attention of the delegates until Gen. Huston, from the Committee on Resolu tions, reported the following, which were nanimously adopted

l. Resolved, That this convention reaffirms e principles affirmed by the Union Democitie State Convention which met in Louis le on the 17th of March in 1863, In so ng, we renew the expression of our loy-y to the Constitution and the Union;—our borrence for those counterpart iniquities ressionism and abolitionism;—our abhor-ce for all usurpation or unconstitutional use of power, and especially for the subjecn of rightful civil authority to lawless litary rule;—our abhorrence for all at empts pervert the war from its legitimate purperrect the war from its legitimate pur-ses as declared by Congress at the begin-ing, or to use the power of the nation under matic bidding to inflict fanatic vengeance;—

and we also renew the expression of our in-reased admiration and gratitude toward our gallant armies for their many brilliant schieve-ments in suppressing the armed rebellion of tastlers to our country, with the exerciaitors to our country, with the assurance o adiminished sympathy and support from Kentucky.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, as given by Washington and his associates, is the bond of the Union—the charter of our national libe eservation, while it is the sworn duty of the

Executive and of all others in authority, calls supreme effort of the people; and that tablishment and enforcement as it is would be the greatest triumph and vindication of man's capacity for self-government that any Republic has ever given to the world.

3. Resolved, That the doctrine recently announced, that the States in which an armed insurrecipin has average. surrection has existed against the Fe Union, and shall be held on the ultimate de-feat of that insurrection as Territories or sub-lugated provinces, and governed as such by the aksolute will of Congress and the Fedconditions will be congress and the red-real Executive, or restored to the Union on conditions unknown to the Constitution of the United States, ought to be rebuked and condemned as manifestly unjust to the loyal citizens of those States, tending to prolong the war, and to confirm the tres ry of secession; and, if carried into effect, must greatly endanger the public liberty and the constitutional powers and rights of all the Stets by controlling

he States, by centralizing and consolidating he powers of the government, State and na-ional, in the Federal Executive. 4. Resolved, That the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insurrection which, for the time being, suspends the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to re-establish the izens of those States, and the masses of the ople thereof, submitting to the authority of constitution, ought not to be hindered restoring the proper relations of their re-ive States with the Federal Government, o far as the same is dependent on the volun-ary act of the people, by any condition ex-ept unconditional submission to the Consti-ntion and laws of the United States. In the language heretofore solemnly adopted by Con-gress, the war ought not to be waged on our part for any purpose of conquest or subjustion, or purpose of overthrowing or integration with the rights or cetablished institu ing with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the distinct the supremacy of the constitution.

serve the Union, with all the dignity, equali-ty, and rights of the several States unimpaired: and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

5. Resolved, That the existing rebellion can 5. Resolved, That the existing rebellion can be best and most successfully resisted by a strict adderence to the principles and requirements of the Constitution; and we appeal to the people of all sections of our country to unite with us in electing a President in November next who will use the military force of the nation in putting down the rebellion, and at the same time protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his constitutional right to life, liberty, and property.

liberty, and property...

Resolved, That we declare our unqualicondemnation of the policy of enlisting roes in the armies of the United States, as ust to our soldiers, degrading to our ar-s, humiliating to the nation, and contrary to the usages of civilized nations. This war is, on the part of the United States, the particular struggle of White American citizens for the preservation of their civilizens. for the preservation of their free institutions, and in this glorious struggle they ought to rely upon their own brave hearts and strong arms with unwavering confidence, and indignantly reject the co-operation of negro sold-

Resolved. That the freedom of discussion and the freedom of election are rights so vital to a free people that no free people can submit to the suppression of these rights and remain free. The people of the United States, loyal to the Constitution, are by right a free people, and they should remain free. It is through the freedom of discussion and the freedom of election alone that the nation can exercise it increases. exercise its inestimable right of self-govern-ment. When the nation tamely submits to the deprivation of these rights, we shall have shown that we are not fit to be free, and de-

shown that we are not not to be free, and deserve to be only the slaves of usurpers.

8. Resolved, That this convention hereby expresses its preference for General George B. McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency and for Governor Thomas E. Bramlette as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. 9. Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this convention to the Chicago Convention are instructed to vote as a unit on all ques tions arising therein, as a majority of the del-egates shall decide.

On motion of General Huston, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the action of the Central Committee in calling this convention is fully approved and indorsed.

General Huston was loudly called for, but, owing to the late hour (it being near eleven o'clock), he spoke but briefly, though pungently, as is his wont, and introduced Mr. Ward, of Harrison, who, in a very pleasant manner, succeeded in making a speech while apologizing for not making one Resolutions of thanks to the officers and

for the prin ing of the proceedings were adopted, when Mr. Guthrie, before announcing the adjournment of the convention, appealed to its members never to despair of the republic; never to give up the inheritance of our fathers, and on this great occasion not to listen to the idea that the conservative patriotin itsefforts to change the administration and restore the government to its former parity and vigor.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

The following is a list of the delegates handed in to the Secretary:

Todd-S. H. Perkine. Lewis-J. T. Wood. Lettis-J. T. Woss, A. Marrina, D. J. M. Duke, Moson-Cel. Chan, A. Marrina, D. J. M. Duke, Geotge L. Forman, Lucien Luttrell, Dr. J. M. Duke, Capt. Nat. Wood, Thos. M. Green, Barrison-A. H. Ward, E. T. Liedsey, W. B. Duan, Gront-O. B. Beed, G. W. Tucker, Pendleton-S. L. Hauser, J. T. Applegate, Thos. J. Oheham, A. D. Kirth, Jas. P. Landrum, Wm. J. Gallotis-Enoch Kirby, Jas. P. Landrum, Wm. J. Gallotis-Enoch Kirby, Jas. P. Landrum, J. H. Spencer. Obeham, A. D. Eirth.

Gallatin—Enoch Kirby, Jas. P. Landrum, wm. 
Gallatin—Enoch Kirby, Jas. P. Landrum, wm. 
Gallatin—Enoch Kirby, Jas. P. Landrum, wm. 
Gallatin—Enoch Kirby, Jas. P. Landrum, J. H.

Baroin, Willis Oliver, Wm. Hardin, Mat. Staton,

Brocker—F. L. Cleveland.

Spencer—E. D. Massie, J. W. Withron, W. M. Burnett, B. H. Hower, Ropert Dinwiddie, G. G. S. G.

Union—Esquire S. B. Springer.

Crittenden—J. W. Blue, B. Kinney, W. T. Y.

Bradford, Heary Stevenson, J. T. Pratt,

Bradford, Heary Stevenson, J. T. Pratt,

Bradford, Heary Stevenson, J. T. Pratt,

James Thornberry, William

Goose, A. G.

Anticonomic States and States and

Giltner. ard-W. F. Barrett, L. A. Wood, W. A. Malone, H. L. Pope, W. B. Thompson Lincoln, D. Marshall, W. A. Rogald Ben. Spalding, Felix Philips, J. D. Bel Suckler, G. Forrest, C. Cissell, F. Wilson

Samuel Black.

Ben. S. Coffey, J. W. Butler.

John W. T. Owsley.

Capt. T. J. Purrear, Wm B adle,

con-John Draffen, G. W. Matthews, John T inllitt - W. B. Thompson, Col. W. Phelps, Dr. S. A. Kay, John McDowell, John V. Thompson, Lloyddle, James Y. Pope, B. H. Frield, &d. Carpeuter of Saunders, B. W. Deats, R. J. Meybe, J. hu Brmers, L. Hogien, Jas Moore, W. J. Oolbow, Hon

haw, Obarles Shane.

B. L. B. Guffy, Lieut. S. C. Swift.

S. Hisle, James Goley. J. R. Scott, Charles
W. Sewell, J. M. Thompson, M. Hasor, W.
W. Brewer, A. Dupee, T. Coleman, H. RobC. Monfort, H. Buckley, W. W. Gould, W.
J. M. Barbour, G. O. Castieman.
gloe—M. A. Brady, James F. Barbour, R. J.,

Browne, E. D. Davison, Wilford Fields, James R. nebre, McConden-Dr. S. P. Cope. McConden-Dr. S. P. Cope. Case v.—Charles P. Tate, thronge Bree, Alfred Goode, in. Fitzpatrich, Wm. C. Maere, Robert P. Marphy, ark Wolford, Carson, J. E. Sharp, F. L. Wilford, rark Wolford, W. H. Honnell, W. E. Palmer, David Share, seeph Adams, Jaraes S. Taylor, Paul Connor, J. W. Carell,

reficon-T. P. Dudley, J. B. Williams, Talton E. le Capt. M C. Miller, E. T. Fisk. F. M. Stone, Pr. B. W. Stone, Samue t. Lewis, H. E. Courts, Burr Hasel, Strother Thes, Field, J. B. Cartiele, T. O. Moore, S. W. W. Warring, J. W. Gorie, Wm. Samp-B. McF. Trans, Liene. Cot. J. C. Evans, 21st. M. B. Wilson, G. Wagsconer, M. B. Wilson, G. Wassell, J. B. Miller, Milott, E. F. Wille, S. Macheles, J. B. Miller, Hite, Jas. Wood, Jas. Poynter, G. W. Felwert, M. J. A. Smith, Wm. S. Green, Joshua Chase, J. Phillips. F. A. Smith, who S. Green, State and John B. Phillips.

-Jacob Hurhes, W. B. Khukead, John B. Gen. Leslie Combs. H. T. Bunaan, G. B. J. Thus. M. Wallis, W. T. Scott, W. S. Dow-D Mahone, W. M. Moore, A. J. Walrah, P. sahead, Br. B. J. Spurr, Benj. Warfield, Jas. is, T. D. Ballard, E. Brennan, San Pearson, in-John W. Shelity, Thomas W. Varnon, J. Les Green, S. G. B. McWhorter, G. H. Schuler, J. B. McWhorter, G. H. Schuler, J. B. McWhorter, G. H. Triling J. 2. Chandler, J. B. Hewnorter, G. H. 1970seph H. Richart. Martin J. Gasset, Joseph M. Sichart. Martin J. Gasset, Joseph Will. L. Sudduth. 1970seph M. L. Sudduth. 1970seph M. L. Sawer, Thos. H. Probert, Wm. Is gowan, J. Harvey Trimble, Dr. L. M. Bufort, Recep, W. H. Hott.

John B. Incrinors, ner B. H. Hanson, ner B. H. Hanson, at Louiseille-Hon, James Guthrie, P. S. S. J. Menefee, Thos. Shanks, W. C. Hite, Bush, Andrew Escon, B. A. Watts, J. P. Jacob Schrodt, Francis Seeder, M. Born-W. Herbert, R. H. Collins, Lewis Sale, Dr. man, J. B. Stephens, Capt. John Shalcrost, ter, John M. Monohan, Samuel Gill, S. S. Venable, Jas. Harian, Jr., Bichard H., Cammace, Wm. F. Parrent, F. M. Sco-lolly, G. A. Robertson, Eufus Ingram, C. W. Richardson, Tid-6 itton priess—R. M. Hathway, W. S. McFarland, John way, E. T. White, Bobert Helm, G. A. Peters, J. Farland, A. G. Boward, Jas Porter Lane—Henry Griffith, Capt. L. G. Alexander.

recharilge-Col. D. R. Murray, Jno. D. Brune; en Beard, Dr. Frank, instime-Go. Poindexter, B. S. Campbell, B. C. tier, E. hard Durrett, Bobert Mills, E. H. Hopper, erg-Thos. C. Summers, Isaac Bard, J. R. e. Larkin Nall, D. L. Barnett, Henry D. Mc-Jo. S. Carson, Joseph Bennett. son-Capt. E. S. Heston, W. L. Bales. ington-John M. Smith, James Mays, Jamss

h Kentucky Infantry-Capt. W. B. Dunn. Kentucky Cavalry-Surgeon Thos. S. Swan, h Kentucky Infantry-Lieut, W. H. Stratton, th Kentucky Infantry-Lieut, Col. Robert wenth Kentucky Infantry-Major Alex. Manor, Surreos Kodert 1. Mested. weelth Keubucky Infanty-Capt. James Wilson, wenty-sixth Kentucky Infanty-Biajor C. J. Wilson, t. James W. Overstreet, Lieut. Harris. ffty-second Kentucky Infantry-Uol. Hartwell T. First Kentucky Cavalry-Chaplain W. H. Honnel. Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry-Capt. N. S. Wood, Lieu ohn S. Hammer. Second Kentucky Cavalry-Capt. C. Zachary.

TELEGRAPHING AROUND THE WORLD .- The ends of the earth" are nearly brought together by the telegraphic wires. On the 24 of May the India Office in London received the following despatch:

May 2, 1864.—Colonel Stewart requests me o inform Sir Charles Wood that the cable was landed at Fao on the 29th March. I's junction with the Tarkish line was effected on the Sih April. Telegraphic line between Irak and India is now completed; works nice-ly. Communication between Bussorah and Kurrachee takes place in five minutes. Two English steamers ply on the Tigris, a third one expected from Kurrachee to convey correspondence till completion of the Irak line. Persian line will be completed in July.

The course of the telegraph from London is by Beigrade, Constantinople, Kurrachee, Cal- have been comparatively overlooked. In cutta, Decca, and Rangcon, to Shway Gyeen, on the frontiers of Burmah, a total air-line length of between 6,000 and 7,000 miles. From Shway Gyeen there will probably be no long delay in extending the line to Hong Kong and Shanghai, and thus the whole breadth of the continent of Europe and Asia will be sanned by the magical wires.

A line of greater interest to Americans is hat now constructing through Siberia, under the suspices of the Russian Government. though, we believe, the contractors are Americans. On the 8th of May, at 10:10 A. M., the following despatch was received at Queenstown, Ireland: To Cyrus W. Field, on board R. M. S. Persia:

IRECTSK, SIBERIA, May 8, 8.10 A. M. The working of the Siberian telegraph line is now completely organized. The extension from here to the Chinese frontier, 470 miles, in spite of all difficulties, is proceeding quickly, and the line is expected to be opened by

the end of this year. SCHUTE WILSON. The distance travelled by this despatch was over 6,500 miles. Irkutsk is the capital of Eastern Siberia. From that important point, already reached, the wires will be carried to the mouth of the Amoor river; thence to hring's Straits, which will be crossed by a submarine cable forty miles long; thence through Russian and British America to the United States, connecting with an already established line to the Pacific. Thus there will be a circuit of the world by telegraph complete except the gap caused by the Atlantic ocean. We shall probably, before many months, get European news from the west, as we already often get Indian and Chinese news. Hong Kong and London will be heard from with equal ease and rapidity. If the great scheme of laying a cable across the Atlantic should be accomplished, the circuit of

the earth would then be complete. The twin elements of discord in our ountry, secessionism and abolitionism, use the same means of misrepresentation to prolong the war. While the disunionists of the North, who would destroy our noble fabric of government and march to rapine and plunder over its ruins, tell falsehoods concerning ism of the nation could by any possibility fail | sll who would uphold the government, bu at the same time check the corruption and usurpation of the Administration, the secesionists of the South invent the most glaring lies to keep up the spirits of their soldiers elling them that Grant was terribly whipped, and Lee following right on to Washington; that the Army of the Potomac was destroyed, and that now all they had to do was to whip Sherman, and that would end the war and sult in the independence of the Confedera-The rebel Kentuckians were promised hat they should see their homes soon, when their army had driven everything before it to the Ohio. This news was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the men went into the fight on the double-quick, but, added the nformant of the Nashville papers, "You Yanks were too heavy for us."

MR. Lincoln's Last .- The following exact forms one of the chapters in a recent leter from the Washington correspondent of the incinnati Commercial:

The President and Ben Butler .- So emen, in conversation with the President a ew days ago, expressed their doubts as to outler's capacity as an officer in the field. Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "if he does not ell," said Mr. Lincoln, "if he does not seed it will not be my fault. I have set e of my best Generals to watch him— ity Smith, Gilmore, and Weitzell. Now, f they can't keep him from doing harm, m sure I cught not to be held accountable r what he does."

This joke furnishes a very apt illustration f the fidelity and judgment with which Mr. Lincoln exercises the powers of his great office. The setting of three of our best Generals to watch one of our poorest in the supreme | North Carolina a rebel ram that cost not more | back on Richmond in a panic, for Grant says Lincoln's general conduct for the last two cars and upwards. He has been sacrificing is country to his party at this rate ever since he first turned aside from the legitimate ends of the war to carry out his own ends.

PICKETS BUSHWHACKED .- We understand that the pickets stationed at the railroad bridge over Salt river, near Shepherdsville, were fired into by a party of bushwhackers on Monday night. The cowardvillains sneaked upon the post and de ivered some five or six shots, none of which look effect. The pickets returned the fire, but the balls sped wide of the mark. The bushhackers were terribly scared, however, and beat a hasty retreat. Their movements, with musket balls whistling about their ears, were sarked more for celerity and rapid strides han for grace and dignity. Darkness faored them, and they succeeded in making eir escape. It is not known from whence the cowardly sneaks came, or whether they were members of an organized band or not.

An Eastern Editor calls Congress "an scene bird." But doesn't he like its gold

Twenty-four rebel prisoners were sent scross the river yesterday.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864.

There are great difficulties encounter-

ed just now in the publication of a newspaper;

subscribers are clamorous for news, and our military leaders are enjoining us by every consideration of patriotism and humanity to xercise the greatest circumspection in giving army news. Specific rules to govern our conduct cannot be laid down, but illustrations will bow the vast importance of guarded retcence. Thus, had the rebels at Vicksburg earned that the movement on Haines's Bluff up the Yazoo river was a feint, while that on Grand Gulf was the real objective move, they ould have checkmated the Federal army and revented the capture of Vicksburg. As it was, being in doubt, the rebels divided their a draft. In Kentucky, a short time since, orces unequally and we succeeded. In like Governor Bramlette made a thrilling appeal nanner, had Joe Johnston learned from any for ten thousand six months' men, but we are of our papers, all of which he receives puncmortified to say that there has been no ually and watches carefully, that McPherson such response as he had a right to exhad marched toward Snake Creek Gap, ha pect, and he has therefore ordered Incould with a moderate force have barred the spector-General Lindsey to give notice passage, as he did that at the Buzzard Roost, to the field officers of the various regiments and to have stormed it would have crimpled of Kentucky militia, of the number of men Sherman's army for future operations. We each regiment is required to furnish, and to doubt whether Johnston knew that McPherson had reached Chattanooga until he. regimental quotas, should it be found neceswas through Snake Creek Gap, and fortified eyond the power of disturbance. Thus, the cial announcement of the time for drafting, discrete publication of McPherson's name, but the Frankfort Commonwealth states the n connection with Sherman's movements, Governor's explicit determination to designate night have kept all his army battling at some day in June, and that he will make thorlocky Face ridge, a most formidable barrier, while the newspapers, forewarned of the importance of silence and withholding intellie, preserved that secreey, which has enthe State draft. The State Guard law, as abled Sherman to gain, in a few days, what might have pushed his operations too far into the hot summer months for success. Now, he has passed all the formidable natural barriers, and the more open country of all Georgia is members of the Legislature during their elect-We wish our readers therefore to understand ing its meetings and for fifteen days before that we are compelled to be particularly cauand after each meeting; the Secretary of ticus in naming men and movements. We State, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, are requested not to make announcements. Register, Appellate Judges, the clerks and and we comply, because we know the success deputies in their respective offices, the of the Union cause is greatly contingent upon udges of circuit, county, quarterly, and it, though we do not know in what particular respect it is to be benefited. We have marshals of their respective courts, ministers within the past fortnight held back news reand preachers of the gospel, teachers in all ceived here from the Army of the Potomac; the colleges, and those actually employed in we did not see the particular necessity, but academies and common schools; the public presumed it was owing to some co-operating printer and workmen necessary to perform the movement on the extreme right of our line labor in his office; Comnonwealth's attorneys, of attack in Georgia, and we were asked to county attorneys, and jailers; artisans emssy nothing. We deem this explanation due ployed in manufacturing arms or munitions

to ourselves and to our readers, though it is of war, or gunboats or vessels of war, or manot the first time we have given similar reachinery or materials to be used in the consons for the non-publication of news. We shall with all possible promptitude spread ernment or the State of Kentucky, and cashevery article of interest in the columns of the iers of the incorporated banks of issue in this Journal, unless we are enjoined to silence by State and their respective branches. This list the great captains who are leading our armies of exemptions is more than liberal and all to the subjugation of the military power of the rebellion. fied, between the ages of eighteen and forty-The public interest has been so deeply

absorbed in the operations of the Army of the

Potomac and the "On to Richmond" move-

ments, that the brilliant series of successes

their importance as striking vigorously at one of the great centres of the Confederacy, and in the superb tactical skill which they have developed, the marches of the Army of the Mississippi and its advance upon Atlanta are not inferior to the admirable flank movements and steady manœuvres of the Army of the are made applicable to their government. Potomac. General Sherman has had to storm natural positions and intrenched places in the "Switzerland of America," which the rebels vaingloriously asserted should never be occu- Governor would be answered in ten days. pied by Federal troops, though, to do them | Let an effort be made in earnest. Every-voijustice, they have fought desperately and with an enthusiasm which would have been glorious in an honorable cause. They have been | the respective regiments, and how much more undeterred by failure from renewing attempts to impede the all-conquering advance of Sher- ly than to wait for the inevitable operation of man, but they have thus far been signally foiled, and, now that Sherman has scaled mountain passes, taken eyries at the point of the bayonet, and, held most successfully every foot of his advance, the open country leading to Atlanta will present, no serious impediments. and, in material results and advantages, the possession of Atlanta will prove a greater triumph than the capture of Richmond, though the moral effect of the taking of the rebel capital must be conceded. Richmond is comparatively desolate, and has to draw its supplies of food from other parts of the Confederacy, but Atlanta is the centre of a vast region where plenty still abounds, from whence the rebel armies have been supplied with provisions and munitions, and the importance of its occupation cannot be exaggerated. Along the line of the Etowah river, which we held securely many days since, are the richest iron works of the South, which have been worked night and day; at Kingston are immense saltpetre works; and at Rome is an armory that with other works has contributed most largely in furnishing the munitions and engines of war. The occupation of this region cuts in twain the great railroad system of the South more completely than did the taking of Chattanooga, and will tend more to put the rebals hors du combat than the fall of either Charleston or Richmond or both. General Sherman knows this, and the grass will not grow under the feet of his army while he is hastening to strike at the very heart of the rebellion. As we write, this blow may have been struck, for he was but three days march from Atlanta a week ago, and he has a noble army well reinforced, and properly refreshed, to contest the prize. At any hour we have a right to anticipate the news of the fall of the place. and if, as we presume, there is fall preconcert between Grant and Sherman, and Atlanta and Richmond should fall simultaneously, the military power of the rebellion would be completely broken, and we should have full ability to assert the supremacy of the civil law, and the suffering people of the Confederacy, relieved from the incubas of military despotism, would cheerfully come again under the protection of the old flag. The advance of Grant cannot be regarded as more important than that of Sherman, while we

rious army of his, to do justice to the superb manner in which Major-General W. T. Sherman has led his army from Chattanooga to the centre of Georgia. Our navy, which, during the last three years, has cost such an incalculable amount f money, appears to be faring badly at the hands of the rebels, who were expected to the North and South Anna; but he does not prove utterly pewerless upon the water. They have destroyed three of our war-vessels in James river; in the inland waters of in the rumors that Lee is falling than \$50,000 has proved an overmatch for the rebels hold a strong position between the seven of our best gunboats; at Wilmington | North and South Anna; the Secretary of they have brought out a whole fleet, including one iron-clad, on an experimental trip, days to develop the strategy of the respective directly by our blockading fleet: in Red river they have made havor of a good many of our in hand, so we take few prisoners. The Virvessels, including one or two gunboats; and at Charleston and Mobile they have fleets of armed vessels which may soon prove damag-

know that it has not been any better planned

or more vigorously executed. Let us then

not forget, while we are paying deserved lau-

dations to Lieut.-General Grant and that glo-

ing or even destructive to the blockaders. We cannot help thinking, in view of all things, that the navy department has been managed by its present head long enough. Ever since the fight between the first monitor and the Merrimac, he has had monitor upon the brain-no, the skull. There is not one of our menitors in which we should have confidence if she were to be attacked by one of the most powerful of the rebel rams.

BARRACKS NEWS .- The receipts at the Bar racks vesterday were one hundred and sixty convalescents from various points, one hundred recruits from New York, fifteen deserters from Cairo, twelve from Cincinnati, and seven from Indianapolis. The transfers were one hundred and twenty-five stragglers and recruits to Nashville, forty-one to Lexington, and twelve deserters to Nashville and seven to Lexington.

A DRAFT FOR THE STATE .- Had the war on A ghoul is a dwarfish demon that the part of the Federal Administration been feeds on human flesh. The New York Herald onducted to restore the Union and protect styles the recent Lincoln Meeting at the Coopthe Constitution from violence, that Adminiser Institute "A GATHERING OF THE GHOULS," tration could have had the voluntary services | ringing the changes on the word with charof as many men, and the most liberal approacteristic remorgelessness. "It was." save the priations of money from the masses of the Herald, "a gathering of ghouls, vultures, hypeople who agreed wish it at the outset as to enas, and other feeders upon carrion, for the conduct of the war, its definite objects, purpose of surfeiting themselves upon the and the period when hostilities should cease. slaughter of the recent battles. We remem-The change in the policy of the Administranothing like it in the history of politics. tion, which was antagonistical to the settled policy of the Government and without warized the meeting, and the little ghouls and rant or precedent under the Constitution, craltures who conducted it, have succeeded in ated apathy on the part of our people; it was completely disgusting the people of this counno longer possible to procure volunteer soltry, and have damaged themselves irretrievdiers, and the Administration had to resort to "In the midst of the terrible conflicts of the

east three weeks, while thousands of lives were being sacrificed for the national cause, and while every patriotic man was watching with intense and anxious interest the painful progress of events, these ghouls thought only of Lincoln's renomination, the control of the Baltimore Convention, and their own chances for petty offices. At the sound of the cannon which was to decide the fate of the country make his preparations to draft the respective | these ghouls hurried down from the mountains, these vultures flocked from the plains, these byenas sneaked out of their holes, to feast upon the bodies of the slain, and gorge themselves with the best blood of the land. They met in horrible conclave in the Cooper Institute, and proceeded to dig up the graves ough work of it. One thing must be borne of our soldiers, to tear open the wounds of mind, which is, that there can be no com- the wounded, to riot amid carnage, and mutation money to purchase exemption from | make themselves fat with gore. "There was Clay Smith, the Kentucky

ary. We have not as yet received the offi-

ancery courts, and the clerks, sheriffs, and

in the army or navy of the United States, be-

long to the enrolled militia; the assessors have

made out lists of all such persons, and the

a sufficient notification that the persons

militia. In other words, those who

are subject to duty must report themselves to

their officers under penalty of being regarded

as deserters, and when they are called into

service the United States army regulations

There can be no possible avoidance of a draft.

but by veluntary enrolment, and if Kentucky

were true to her old renown the call of the

unteer who comes forward between this and

the State draft will be credited to the quota of

like Kentuckians will it beto answer prompt-

The movements of the Army of the

Petomac are admirably planned and superbly

executed. Despatches from Bethel Church

four miles west of Bowling Green, to the

Cincinnati Commercial describe a forced

tely six miles further south to Milford, se-

curing the bridge across the Mattapony at

that point, took up a strong position, in-

trenched himself in it without delay, and held

it undisturbed until the despatch was for-

and 9th corps continued in their position on

the south bank of the Ny River before Spott-

forty-six miles from Richmond.

decisive.

and Hancock in full pursuit, until a lodgment

amended August 31, 1862, provides, in addi- | ghoul, and Oglesby, the mititary ghoul, and on to those persons exempted by the United | Arnold, the Congressional ghoul, and Spen-States laws, that the following shall be exempt | cer, the legal ghoul. These were the orators from State service: the Lieutenant Governor, of the meeting, and they all devoted themselves to praising Lincoln, the great Presid terms, and officers of the Legislature dur- | dential ghoul, and advocating his renomination and re-election. Their arguments were corpses. Their rhetoric was blood. Their similes were drawn from death and wounds. Their logic was, that because Lincoln had killed so many men be ought to be allowed another term to kill as many more. They cared nothing for the country, for the nation, for the Union; but they rejoiced in carnage, because they hoped it would advance their fortunes, and they gloated over the red river of blood, because they hoped that it would float them into power again. We repeat that so disgraceful and disgusting an exhibition is nowhere chronicled in the history of politics hefore. It is without a parallel or compa and we lack words to stigmatize it as it de-

"The 'trick," the Herald continues, "o struction of either for the United States Gov claiming credit for carnage and trying to make capital out of wholesale slaughter was too transparent and too holdly played. In ancient times the ghouls stole slyly to their abominable festivals at midnight, by the pale other persons who are not physically disqualiglimmer of the sickly moon; but these modern five years, unless they have served five years ghouls parade themselves in open day, advertise their purpose in the daily papers, and gather publicly in a hall lit with the blaze of gaslights, as if anxious to be universally abachieved by General Sherman in Georgia records of those lists are to be deemed horred and despised. The head ghoul at Washington had not sense enough to postpone it. With brazen faces they confronted an authus recorded have been enrolled in the dience whose friends and relatives they were about to devour, and begged for a longer lease of power. Could the force of unblushing depravity much further go? "We anticipate that this meeting of politica

> supporting him." We will add simply that the Herald goes for the Cleveland Convention Times, has written a book on some topic or other related to the rebellion, though exactly what we are not aware, in which he accuses General McClellan of having entered into the arrangement described by General Buckner in the letter he addressed to Governor Magoffin on the 10th of June in 1861. Wonderful to tell, the accusation is so grossly and fatally

ghouls will alienate from Lincoln every hon-

est man who has hitherto been deluded into

march of twenty-six miles made by Hantors in the columns of their journals. cock's corps with great alacrity and good Mr. Greeley having impeached the accuracy order, which reached Bowling Green at two of Mr. Raymond's book in the particular meno'clock P. M. on Sunday, and pushed imme- tioned, Mr. Raymond says:

Secretary Stanton says despatches received yesterday morning from Gen. Grant state book. It cannot be justified. that the rebels are concentrating between name the date of the despatches. We are not inclined to place much credit Greeley puts it strongly enough. War intimates that it may take two or three The Rev. Dr. Miner delivered a dis-

movements; and Lee has kep this army well course in Boston several nights ago, wherein he accused General Banks of being drunk at ginia Central Railroad runs from Gordonsthe battle of Red River. He said: ville to Hanover Junction, between the A General of Massachusetts, once Gov branches of the Pamunky-the Anna riversof your State, who has put his name to many and it is doubtless under our control by this

and South, while it did not emancipate a single slave." On the other hand, the abolition journals of Kentucky, which are children in the faith, have just caught the passion, and are writhing in the agonies of its crisis, So it ways hit their mark then. SATURDAY, MAY 28 1864

affaits. The Cincinnati Gazette last Thursday, for example, referring to the two conventions which were held the preceding day in our city, said that the Republican gathering "was enthusiastic, harmonious, and successful," that "it represented the honest Union men of the State." The great ghoul at Washington, who author- | classed Lucien Anderson, one of the speakers, among "the truly great men of Kentucky," and asserted that "the party thus represented is now the dominant one in Kentucky." It next stigmatized the Conservative Convention as "a mixture of weak-kneed Union men, neutrals, copperheads, and secessionists," serted that Col. Wolford was dismissed from the army at the request of General Grant, that Lieutenant-Governor Jacob "praises" the rebels with faint censure," and that there was trouble in preparing the resolutions because it was "hard to make a platform acceptable to rebel sympathizers, which shall seem to be loyal." Now there is not the semblance of truth in all these utterances, except, perhaps, as to the harmony of the Republican Convention, which was composed of very harmoniou elements,-of men who are fattening on the blood and treasure of our country, of officebolders under the Treasury and War Departments, of contractors, shoulder-strapped aspirants, and the few Editors who have deserted the conservatism of Kentucky to follow the fortunes of Mr. Lincoln, in the hope, that, if re-elected, he will recompense their apostusy with official preferment. All these were held together by the cohesive power of public. plunder, and therefore there was apparent harmony, however much bitterness and jeal-

> can Convention represented the honest Union regular assemblage, such as could have men of the State. What a defamation of the character of our State to call most of the men assembled there either morally or politically honest. Why, it is noterious that among the delegates were those who had sold quining yards, men who opposed the policy of the Administration until their opposition was silenced by permits to trade in lccations interdicted to others, or by receiving business favors, which have made them rich. These men have exhibited a coralline industry in drumming up a convention for their purposes, but their labor will prove that dangerous reefs can be constructed by politicians as unconstitutional usurpations in time to crush

ousy were concealed beneath the surface.

its aspirations for a continuance of its power. a huge joke. Unknown until his nomination, he acquired a celebrity for his apparent courage in standing on the Kentucky platform in First Congressional District; but no sooner had he gained his election by assuming the lion's robe than his defection exposed him in his true colors, and since then it may be said with him in the race as a rebel and a traitor." of his robe: It lies as lightly on the back of him As great Alcides' shews upon an ass

abolition is now the dominant party in Ken-

among the delegates, it utters a dul and wick.

efforts to drag Kentucky into the vortex of

tives F. L. Cleveland, George Poindexter,

and before it became a convert to the idea,

they were made and instituted. Under which

an officer with a detachment from

war had not been changed, and Kentuck-

ians, although conservative men, could

brance of the help given to Kentucky in the

upon the first summons to assist our State in

preserving the Union, maintaining the integ-

rity of the constitution, and enforcing the

State as secessionists or hollow patriots, who

will not applaud the breaking of constitu-

to that constitution, and the abrogation of

the State laws of Kentucky, that palled cow-

ards may steal our able-bodied slaves to fill

the quotas of other States, as was done at Ed-

dy ville and Dycusburg a week ago to-day, and

Equally mendacious and malignant is the

at other places on numerous previous occasions.

Gazette's intimation that there was any dif-

ficulty in constructing the resolutions, or that

that purpose. The Committee on Resolutions.

when it went out to consult, returned before

Col. Wolford had finished his remarks, and

then it was stated that the basis of the report

had been decided upon, that a sub-committee

would prepare it, and the general committee

meet at 8 o'clock to receive it, and so the con-

vention took a recess until that hour. Upon

reassembling, Governor Jacob was called

the government.

Mr. H. J. Raymond, of the New York men, neutrals, and copperheads," for these are untrue that even Horace Greeley takes up the cudgel in General McClellan's defence. We solid wall of adamant in opposition to the subjoin a passage on the point which has just taken place between the two Republican Eli-

bellion, we hope he will not, in that work, ignore, or "deny" the facts of history simply because he was, at the time of their occu because he was, at the time of their occurrence, pursuing a course inconsistent with
them; and, before he completes it, we trust he
will refresh bis memory at least upon points
of so much noteriety as Gen. McCiellan's arrangement with Gen. Buckner.

The following letter from the General
[Buckner], addressed to the Governor of Kentucky, will probably convince the Editor of
the Tribune that Mr. Raymond had sufficient
authority for the statement in question. warded on Monday at 7 P. M. The 5th, 6th,

sylvania Court-house, until about the time the 2d corps had reached Bowling Green. The 2d corps thus became separated a whole day's authority for the statement in question. march from the main body of the army, but To which Mr. Greeley rejoins as follows: the enemy were completely deceived, and Now it happens that Mr. Greeley, in writthe well-planned movement carried out as ing the history in question, had, weeks since, intended. All day on Sanday and the night begone very care ully over this ground, and had satisfied himself that General Buckner's letter. fore, the 5th, 6th, and 9th corps followed in the which Mr. Raymond produces with such an air of triumph, was essentially false. One need not be writing history to become saisfied that the slaveholders' rebellion is rooted and grounded in deliberate, systematic, wholewake of the 2d, and on Sunday evening the army was again united upon a continuous line, General Warren holding the right, Burnside the centre, and Hancock the left. sale lying. And Buckner is a double-dyed A few of Warren's gurs were heard Monday traitor and villain-false to the State wh red and trusted him, as well as to the try which nourished this viper in her bo-His letter in question is dated "Louis-Ky., June 10th, 1861," and sets forth afternoon, but no report of the appearance of the enemy in force had come in from any part of the front up to the hour the despatch was dated. There is every indication that Lee that he entered into the asserted arrangement bas been outgeneralled. The flanking marches with Gen. McClellan, at Cincinnati, two days before. Yet he does not pretend to have a scrap of memorandum or mutually signed writing recording this most important "arrangement," and Gen. McClellan expressly denies its existof Sunday and Morday form the finest movement of this campaign. It entirely turns the enemy's formidable position in and Gen front of Spottsylvania, places the army ence. This contradiction was given in a des-patch to anaval officer in Cincinnati, dated south of the Mattapony without a battle, and June 26, 1881, wherein he states that his in-terview with Gen. Buckner was strictly pri-vate and personal; that it was granted at the urgent solicitation of the latter (then professedgives us command of a good direct route to Richmond, being that originally fixed upon by General Grant, and for the control of which all the fighting of the last two weeks was dore. The army continued its march on Tuesday. General Grant has no thought of a case with Lee for Richmond, but is making a large and occupy for the General Government, and regarded his (Back-real Government, and regarded his (Back-real Government). ner's) voluntary promise to drive out the Condeliberate advance, ready and prepared, at any moment, to win his way to the rebel capwe are not aware that General Buckner ever made any response; but what if he did, unless he produced some document, bearing ital by another great battle. The army is now in a well-settled and improved country, unless he produced some document, evening Gen. Mc.'s signature, which sustained his (B.'s) original assertion? He who can supand there is good forageand excellent pasture. The headquarters Monday night were just pose that any such "arrangement" as Backner alleges would not have been reduced to wri-The last dated advices from Gen. Grant ting, or that a purely oral agreement could have any effect beyond the mutual understanding of the parties, is beyond the reach of were up to 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, which confirm the falling back of the rebels argument. In short, we are quite sure, from the facts now before the public, that Mr. Rayfrom the North Anna, with Warren, Burnside, mond has not been "writing a history"—a least, not a history of the war for the Union was effected on the river, and the enemy and that he has hitherto had but an imperfect apprehension of this matter. He will of course do as he sees fit; but we are sure he could no driven from their rifle-pits at the crossings.

lo better than to correct the statement in his This will do very well for the great Coryphæus of the Republican party. We submit | ling their lives in defence of Ohio, and doing | that after this Mr. Raymond should in mere historical decency correct the statement in his book. Our readers know that on this point the case against Mr. Raymond is even stronger than Mr. Greeley puts it. But Mr.

and it is doubtless under our control by this time. This is an important advantage. All through the use of the intoxicating cup.

things look cheering, though there is nothing We agree with a conservative contemporary in disbelieving this statement. If General Banks was defeated "through the use of the The passion for the proclamation intoxicating cup," the draught it contained seems to take its course in the abolition party was not spirituous but spiritous. If intoxivery much like the measels in a family. Evcated at all, he was intoxicated by ambition ery member has it once. The elder members rather than by whiskey. For our own part, have had it, and the vonnger ones catch it as we believe, as we have said before, that he they grow up. For example, the Cincinnati was too much absorbed for the good of his Gazette, which is an old one, has had it, but country and for his own good in constructing has got gloriously over it. "The emancipaa new State out of Louisiana according to the tion proclamation," says the Gazette, "put a abolition model. In pursuing his improper business, he neglected his proper business. weapon in the hands of the enemy, North Hence the miscarriage of the latter.

A Charleston paper says that the bombs thrown into that city "merely knock the trash about." Our skilful engineers al-

report of the committee, and resumed his remarks after the resolutions had been read and adopted unanimously. The The abolition papers are incorrigible their misrepresentations of Kentucky Gazette winds up its tissue of falsehood by saying that the Republican Convention "havtrouble," and that "it is easy to see which party is honest and which is loyal." To this we can safely say that the Gazette had not seen the resolutions of our convention, when its aspersions upon their character were written, and that its lie was studied, prearranged, and sent forth with the intention to debase Kentucky in the estimation of her loyal sister States. Against the malignity of the Gazette we appeal to the record of Kentucky for

> against its truculent assaults in 1863-'4. ENTER FISHBACK-EXIT PINCHBECK,-Fishback is the name of the abolition Senator from Arkaneas under the abolition scheme of re-

the past three years, to the names and ser-

vices of the distinguished soldiers, patriots,

and statesmen who constituted the maligned

What Fishback is may be seen in the folowing extract from the Little Rock Demo-

We had, yesterday, telegraphic information from Pine Bluff of an immense mass meet-ing held in that city last Wednesday night, I we thousand persons are said to have been present, and resolutions passed unanimously adorsing Speaker Allis, of the House of Ran resentatives, in his course, refusing to sign the certificate of election in the case of Fishback. We have the promise of the resolutions in full, as soon as they can arrive from Pine Bluff. Mr. Allis refused to sign Fishback's certificate, because he, as Speaker, was not in the chair at the time of Fishback. in the chair at the time of Pi harmony, however much bitterness and jeal-ousy were concealed beneath the surface.

The Gazette asserts that the Republi-an organized legislative body, but an irand could not take the Senate oath without and other articles to the rebels, men who had falsified all their promises, men who had been bought by contracts at Washington as the been bought by the Speaker to be disrespectful to that homorable body.

letter of resignation, which was not allowed to be read by the House of Representatives. ogether with such other facts as justice to Mr. Allis demands. The St. Louis Republican, alluding to this

Democrat from Arkansas, was a member of account of his youth, after the battle of Shan pable of filling any high military command the midst of the most disloyal counties in the | tion in that State, he took the first opportunity of proclaiming himself an out-and-out, full-blooded, blatant radical Union man, and denounced every body who could not keep up Fishback is a representative man. He is a 'air specimen of the Union men that have Of course the assertion of the Gazette that the scheme of reconstruction, and are pushing tucky was intended as a political fiction, and we shall leave its disproval to the people of the State in November. Nor will we stop to speak of the classification of the conservative delegates as "a mixture of weak-kneed Union the slang terms of those who use ribaldry for lack of argument. But when the Gazette dares to say that there was secossionists ed lie, knowing it to be such, and does so for. the purpose of maligning the party which through the dark days of 1861 stood like a compared with Fishback loyalty? "Hyperion

the rebellion. Of the members of the glorious Legislature elected in that year, or serving in the special session previously called, we find that there is any further use for it. Fishback | meeting with his father in New York. among the delegates Senators Bruner, Dehaven, Garrard, Thornton F. Marshall, Henry in sound and its superior in sense. Enter D. McHerry, James F. Robinson, George Fishback. Exit pinchbeck. Wright, and Ben Spalding, and Representa-

The animating motive of the Repub-John B. Huston, George L. Shanklin, John | licans is not patriotism but partyism. In R. Thomas, Harrison Taylor, Richard July, 1861, a resolution defining the objects of H. Sneed, J. G. McFarland, Geo. L. Forman, Congress, and the object then given to the L. S. Luttrell, Thos. W. Owings, Zeb. Ward, | world was the maintenance of the constitu-Joseph R. Underwood, and others. Many and tion and the restoration of the government, many a time has the Gazette applanded their and a disavowal of any wish or intention to ity and zeal, but this commendation was be-, terference with the rights or institutions of fore the war against rebellion was turned States. On several occasions since the aboli-President took for his guidance the question | body against reiterating that resolution. Reof expediency in preference to the solid and cently a member from Pennsylvania offered immutable requirements of the constitution. recolutions requesting the President to pro-It was when the Administration occupied the claim an amnesty to any State that would tucky, and before it had degraded itself as the the rebellion, guaranteeing that such superserviceable tool of a wretched party poi- State should be left free to regulate icy which would raise the negro to a social its own institutions in its own way. and political equality with the white man, The proposition was at once placed upon the born of its own craven fears, that the white | This repeated action of Congress is equivalent man's constitution and government could not | to saying they are determined that the Union prosecuted to subjugate States, and that as subhead of its classification does the Gazette put served the Union cause with vigorous arms, are determined to wage war from motives of rebellion threw down the gage of baitle to to do this they unbesitatingly violate their pledges. The borrors of war must be continedge, that Col. Wolford was not dismissed at the death of negro slavery by such instrumenthe request of Gen. Grant, but we do not be- talfties. Their actions indicate that they deem lieve the Gazette's assertion, nor can it ask this a far more desirable end to accomplish us to credit anything it says, after its infa- than the attainment of peace through the resmous tharge that Lieutenant-Governor Ja- toration of the old Union. It is the belief of cob praises the rebels with faint censure. abolitionists that slavery must forcibly die and Never have we heard such withering denun- | were it not for this, they would be for peace at ciations of the rebels as have fallen from the | once. They have placed their whole reliance lips of that gentleman; his invective has been | upon-coercion, and they resort to everything ss terrible as was the flashing of his sabre. | that will banish the least spark of Union sen-Was Col. Jacob praising the rebels with faint | timent on the part of Southerners, and that censure when he followed John Morgan | will unite and intensify their opposition. At great raider was actually exptured by of dead and wounded, Congress in a contemptuous manner scouts a proposition to receivehis regiment? Then the policy of the States back into the Union without any other rebellion. The Congressional idea of the war be regarded by the Gazette as good seems to be that it is waged for the preserva-Union men, particularly if they were paril-tion of the Republican party.

This is indeed the sole object of the war, so ar as the Republican party is concerned.

so willingly and zealously, in grateful rememhour of her terrible need by the noble volun-Ohio and 1st and 2d Kentucky regiments to teers from the trans-Ohio States, who rushed hear that they have been ordered from the posts where they have for some time been. doing guard duty, to join the main body of the army. These gallant regiments will spend laws. Now, the Gazette brands all in our the few remaining weeks of their term of service in "the front." They have been tried in the fire many times, and found faithful, and tional obligations, the destruction of the old will not falter now. At latest accounts they Union to be reconstructed on a basis unknown were at Kingston, Ga., and the orders were "forward." The Philadelphia Press, one of the

most devoted of Mr. Lincoln's organs, says: 'It is unnecessary to disguise the fact that the largest element of our-strategy in this campaign is brute force." As brute force is no element of strategy, this is of course merely a satirical way of caying that General Grant has displayed little or no generalship in the compaign. The attempt of Mr. Lincola's liks. The duties on spirits are as follows:

Brandies, first proof, \$2 50 per gallon; all other spirits \$2; wool worth 24 cents a pound. the session was prolonged into the night for has displayed little or no generalship in the

> warded from the Military Prison of Louisville to the camp at Rock Island, Illinois.

Twenty-eight prisoners, deserters from upon for a speech, and Mr. Hanson, of Bour- the rebel army, arrived in the city lest night ben, following him, was interrupted for the ! on the Nashville train.

KENTUCKIANS TO THE RESCUE!-Colonel Frank Wolford is authorized by Governor Bramlette to raise a regiment of six months' men for service against the rebellion. The ing no concealments to make, and being in fa- | Colonel will enter at once upon the work of vor of prosecuting the war and preserving the raising the regiment. The place of rend exgovernment without an if, had no such | your is Lebanon in the county of Marion. Kentuckians! rally to the standard of your country in the hands of the heroic Wolford. Stand not upon the order of your rallying, but rally at once.

General Schenck's measure for dropping from the army roll all the unemployed generals has passed the House. Whether or not it will pass the Senate remains to be seen. In any event, the measure, as the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says, will "identify with the name of Schenck one of the most contempticonvention, and to the Gazette of 1861-'2, as ble deeds of modern bistory." The measure in itself is certainly quite enough to dame Schenck. "Of all the men aimed at by this biil," says the correspondent we have just mentioned, "there is not one of them who has not acquitted himself with infinitely more ability than their chief enemy, and nine-tenths of them have been and are now ready and willing to go into active service. Mr. Schenck tries to defend his course by saying that a majority of the officers are Rapublicans. That is true, undoubtedly, but he

knows very well that none of them are for his candidate for the Presidency, and not one who has not a supreme contempt for the sham ex-general, the cat-like congressman and the sham ex-diplomatic representative. by Republicans it is asserted that Mr. Schenck has been actuated by a pitiful feeling of spite and revenge. Of all the men on the face of the earth, he was the very last one who should have inaugurated this movement; and what astonishes me beyond measure is the regular assemblage, such as could have met anywhere, under any circumstances, and cast forty-two votes for a Senator. Mr. Allis next refused to sign the certificate because Mr. Fishback had signed the ordinance of secssion, and had never been pardoned by the President for the treason of which he was then guilty, and could not take the Senate oath without Republicans who follow the lead of Schenck in this matter have the same ends to gain that he has. It is not astonishing that men who are travelling toward the same goal travel together. We had an interview with George

Holland, Jr., a son of the veteran comedian,

who has just been fortunate enough to escape from the Confederacy. He left New O:leans in extract, says: "Letters from Little Rock al-June, '61, with the rebel army, into which he lude to the resignation of Speaker Allis, and had been persuaded when only fourteen years the grounds for it. Fishback, who has the old, as a drummer, but, after serving sixteen reputation of being the correspondent of the months, he succeeded in getting a dischargeon well as polypi. The very corruptions of the the convention that took Arkansas out of the burg, and obtained a permit to pass to the Fed-Administrations will cause its defeat, even if Union, signed the ordinance of secession, and eral lines, for the purpose of rejoining his father the people are not awakened to its dangerous raised two companies of rebel troops, and To accomplish this he paid \$17.50 for a secwent into the renel army, taking, of course, ond-class pony, and rode nearly five hunthe cath of allegiance to the Southern Con- deed miles, from Shreveport to Gaines's Land-The classification of Lucien Anderson, as federacy. He remained there long enough to ing, Arkansas, where he delivered himself up "among the truly great men of Kentucky" is satisfy his superior officers that he was incasteamer Baltic, of the Memphis marine for which he was exceedingly solicitous-and feet, and took the oath of allegiance to the on the change of affairs and military occupa- United States on the 17th inst. Mr. Holland says the citizens of Shreveport and its vicinity were generally prepared to welcome the Federal army and return to their allegiance, being heartily tired of the war, and thoroughly exhausted. They confidently expected that Gen. Banks would be successful, and his reverse occasioned as much surprise to them as sprung up in the South under the abolition | it has produced regret in the loyal States. As an evidence of the distress at Shreveport, Mr. from their stools the true Union men of the Holland paid \$140 for seven yards of home-South. He fairly represents the whole set. spun gray cotton cloth and gave \$30 for mak-They are Fishbacks all. Fishback leyalty ing a suit, \$35 for a shirt of the same new the vogus. No other sort of loyalty material, and \$50 for a pair of smuggled is balf so grateful to the abolition party and shoes. In that city board was \$55 per its official chief. In the estimation of the diem for man and horse, while the luxuries abolition party, what is the loyalty of such as well as the necessaries supplied consisted men as Governor Campbell and Jordan Stokes | solely of corn-bread and pork, and there was and Bailie Peyton and Colonel Wolford and no fodder in the country. No one can obtain Lieutenant-Governor Jacob and Governor anything to live on but what they make. Bramlette, compared with the loyalty of The conscription was still rigidly enforced, Fishback?-what is constitutional loyalty and guards line the road from Shreveport at every half mile who seize all persons between to a satyr." The blackest of all crimes to the 18 and 45, whatever their business or condiwhitest of all virtues. This is unhappily no | tion, and force them into the rebel ranks. Mr. Holland left our city on the mailboat vester Pinehbeck has long been applied very ac- day, and we congratulate nim upon his hapceptably to bogus things, but we do not see py deliverance, and the prospect of his speedy

Kentucky are to the effect that Morgan has not yet entered the State. It appears to be his object to enter Kentucky through Pound Gap, and he is moving with great rapidity, hoping to reach and effect the passage before T. Jacob, Joseph aH. Chandler, Alexander the war was passed almost unanimously by the arrival of Federal troops to intercept him Gen. Hobson, at the head of a large mounted force, is pressing vigorously forward, and it, will be a close race as to who shall reach the gap first. Hobson has less distance to travel. actions and enlarged upon their patriotic abil- make the war a crusade for subjugation or in- and it is confidently believed that he will arrive in time to successfully dispute the passage of Morgan. If he once reaches the position. into a crusade upon slavery, and before the tion members of Congress have voted in a Morgan will be unable to force his way through, and his contemplated raid into Ken. tucky will prove a total failure. If by any possibility the rebel General should reach the gap first and get safely through, he might true Union position with the loyal men of Ken- lay down its arms and withdraw from avoid the column under Hobson, and make a detour through the State. But such a proseeding would cost him his command, and we do not think that John H. entertains any flattering opinions in relation table, its discussion not even being permitted. to Northern prisons. He would scarcely undertake such a hezardous expedition; then his only hope for success is to boldly meet the be protected and saved by those for whom shell not be restored, but that the war shall be front of Hobson and attempt to deteat and drive him back. John never had any relish dued provinces they shall be subject to the | for fighting, and we do not believe that the these delegates now? Many of them have present Washington abolition oligarchy. They men under his command will stand fire any better than himself. The main force is comnot one of them has been a neutral since the miserable partyism instead of patriotism; and posed of skalkers from various regiments, who have a fondness for raids and plunder, but are imbued with an utter dislike of any-We cannot say, from our personal knowl- ued for the abolitionists have determined upon thing resembling battle, blood, and danger, Morgan will not risk a battle. He has no confidence in his men. The only programme left for him to follow is to make a masterly retreat. Stars have been won by like generalship, and from them Morgan derives his chief fame. We may safely conclude that Kentucky is safe from invasion, and set down the rebel advance into the State as a "big scare." and acthing more. Morgan has assumed as threatening attitude, and created a flatter among the people. This satisfies his vanity. He will quietly retire upon his laurels, and through all his Ohio foray, and when the this time, when the land mourns its myriads our boys, under General Hobson, will be cheated out of a fight.

> BARRACKS NEWS .- An average business was transacted at the Barracks yesterday condition than that they withdraw from the Two hundred convalescents were received from various points, two deserters arrived from Cincinnati under guard, and one from Indianapolis. Two hundred and sixty-five. stragglers and recruits were transferred to Nashville, and thirteen to Cincinnati. Fifteen prigoners were forwarded to Nashville, twa to Le xington, one to Bowling Green, and one to Mun fordville. No arrests were reported as being made on the street.

lumbia, Adair sounty, on the 8th of June, at one o'clock. The Union men of that glorious county, which has given more than three ourths of its enrolled citizens to the Federal army, should not fail to hear this noble champiors of free speech and constitutional lib-

We don't wish to take discouraging views of things, but it must be confessed that whoever looks upon the nigger troops has a dark prospect before him.

vices of General Grant is becoming very open, and over to pay a duty of 10 cents per pound, and over to pay a duty of 10 cents per pound, and over to pay a duty of 10 cents per pound, and over to pay a duty of 10 cents per pound is to pay 6 cents per pound. The duty on woolen goods in 20 cents. The Finance Committee of the Senate agreed to the House resolution suspending extra duties on goods eggered on the 29th of April, and providing that goods in bond shall only be subject to duty at the time they wer bonded.

ng was heard this morning in the direction of Port Royal, and was supp from the rebel battery which was I from the rebel battery which was reported to have been placed at a point twelve miles from Frederickshape

edericksburg. An orderly of Lee's was brought into head-arters to-day, on whom was found despatches to Ewell from Lee, ordering him to fall back to the defences at Richmond. back to the defences at Richmond.

A Lieutenant taken two days ago said that
his brigade had been at Plymouth and Drury's
Bluff, and, after fighting Butler, had been
sent at once to join Lee's army in front of

This afternoon a detachment from the cav alry expedition under Sheridan arrived at headquarters, announcing their safe return across the Pamunikey last night, and that they would arrive to-night. Oustar's division out the railroad twelve miles below Hanover function on the 21st, burning two bridges and tearing up a mile of railroad. The horses and tearing up a mile of railroad. The horses and tearing up a mile of railroad. f the expedition are pretty well exhausted, at a few days' rest and feed on the fine clover nity will again put them in condi

BEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. ) May 24-8 P. M. The Richmond Whig of the 20th says, osses in Wickham's brigade are, officers kil wounded 24, missing 2, non-commissioned ficers and privates, 56 killed, 313 wounded missing. Lower's brigade, officers killed wounded 17, missing 12, men killed 23, unded 139, missing 122. Total loss in the riston, 780.

lina, commanding cavalry, died on Thursday ved while fighting Sheri Mobile, May 18th.—Authentic news from Brockhuven says that Banks escaped to New Orleans with 5,000 men and Alexandria was surrendered to Taylor, with 800 prisoners, 20 guns, 1,200 mules, and 50 boats, 26 of which are in good order.

Baten Romer, hard-The Bulletin bas the following desparch:
Washington, May 26.—The steamer State of
Maine arrived this morning, with about 400 cavalry near Richmond. of our wounped from Port Rayal, where they were transferred to her from the Geo. Williams, which brought them nown from Fredericksburg yesterasy. There were but 1,300 wounded remaining at Fredericksburg, and

Beton Rouge has been evacuated by the enemy, and is now in possession of the Conchez is burning; two squares are gone, last night.

and the fire is still raging.

Clinton, La., May 17 -News from Alexinton, La., may in up to the day before yesterday, states Bank's has been for fourteen days cut som all communication. It is supposed ant Bank's has been for following the fifth all-communication. It is supposed for will attempt to cut his way through by way of Marnsville. A large flotilla of gunboats went up Red river yesterday. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of our batteries at Fort DeRussey; result not known.

Scauggreed, Lie, May 25.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day, and made the following norm innations: Gen. Richard Ogiesby for Governor; William Bross, of Cuicago, Lieutenant-Governor; S. Findell, of St. Clair, Secretary of State; J. N. Haynel, of Alexandria, Tressurer; J. E. Beverige, of Kankakee, Auditor. Resolutions approving the acts of the Administration in resisting by all the force known to civilized was the effort to destroy bur national Union, and excitally in national Union, and cordially inng the President's emancipation prociamation as a legitimate war measure, and regarding the use of the negroes as soldiers warranted by the usages of civilized war were adopted. The resolutions express the opinion that the acts of the Government have been, in the main, highly conducive to the suppression of the present rebellion, and cor-dially declare that, if Abraham Lincoln re-ceives the nomination at the Baltimore Con-

COLUMBUS, O., May 25. The Union Convention is large, enthusiastic and harmonious. All the counties are represented but two. O. R. Stanley, of Vinton, was dected President, and Vice President were elected from each Congressional District. G. A. Benedict, of Ouyahoga, was elect-

The resolutions renew the pledges to sustain the government with men and money for the suppression of the rebellion, and conmends the renomination of Mr. Lincoln by the National Convention, congratulates the country upon the success of our arms, returns thanks to the army and navy, and pledges the support of the Ohio Unionists to the NEW YORK, May 26

We learn from Folly Isla nat, an important expedition was made by the 103d New York volunteers which was highly cessful, and resulted in the capture of the el picket post and five men. The troops ded with several bales of cotton which they took overland from boats in Secession-rille creek, advanced through a marsh, and sook the rebel-pickets by surprise.

There was a report in the Charleston papers an assault upon the enemy's works at 6 o'clock P. M. of the 22d inst. The riflemen of the enemy poured a deadly fire into their ranks,

of the 12th that Meade's army had been thrown asck by Lee, but Meade received reinforceas and made a stand on the South Rapme state that the mor

the Tribune state that the monitors and batteries were pounding away at Sumpter all day and night of the 14th, and resumed again on the 15th with increased vigor and effect.

A Tribune's special, dated near Hanover Junction, Mey 24, midnight, says Grant's grand flank movement was with such celerity that it not only outsed Lee from his stronghold at Spottsylvania C. H., but pushed him back beyond North Anna River in such disorder that he was unable to present to our arorder that he was unable to present to our ar-

my a solid front.

The first day's march left Hancock near Milford's Station, strongly in renched in three lines of earthworks where he could easily repulse the whole of Loc's army.

On the 24th the whole army moved down to Mount Carmel Church, within four miles of the Mount Carmel Church, within four miles of their works and enterored to retake the their works and enterored to retake the their works and enterored to retake the formed and the march resumed in expectation that Lee would show fight. Slight resistant was shown, but they soon found us too strong

Il-mell scross and into the river. Our pickets then intrenched themselves ong the river upon our left. Warren, upon our right, was quite as successful—repulsing three charges, and pursuing the enemy across and beyond the river, where he is now surong-ly intrenched. The whole army is highly an-

ed with its success.

NEW YORK, May 26. A Tribune's special says that rebel pri state that Lee's whole army was moving through Hanover Junction, but when intelligence reached them that Grant was moving toward the North Anna, portions of Longtoward the North Anna, portions of Long-street's and Hill's corps were sent to dispute the passage of the river. Their resistance, however, though charp, was futile, and our troors forced their way over and drove the reb-ls back a mile, sustaining very little dam-age.

Another correspondent says of the importremarked after it was accomplished that he would have risked three battles to have gained the advantages he has secured.

A rebel bearer of despatches has been captured, and his despatches show that Lee is falling back on Richmond. Lee's army, he says,

in a panic. Washington, May 25. WASHINGTON, May 25.

House.—The House passed a joint resolution that the undistributed portion of the books and documents purchased by the House previous to the 37th Congress, and now deposited in the Interior Properties. rior Department and elsewhen

regency, while awaiting the new Enhas been subject to dissension. ed thirteen members of the Con he distributed to the present members and delegates in Congress, under the direction of the joint Committee on Printing, the said books to be divided as equally as possible in number State, charged with being of the Council of State, charged with being of the Courch party, as opposed to the State.

The Hera d learns from Washington that the bankrupt bill will soon come up in the House, and that it will pass that body, and will become a law before the council of the council before the council become a law before the council become a law before the council become a law before the council of the council of the council become a law before the council of the council Mr. Morrill made a report from the Comwill become a law before the adjournment of the present session.

The entire disbursement of the Sanitary

mittee of Conference on the disagreeing amendment to the army bill respecting the pay of colored troops—the main point of the report being to fulfi the promise to those who entered the service prior to Jan. 1st on the assurance that they should receive full pay.

The House rejected the amendment, and asked another Committee of Conference.

Mr. Schenck provided a bill subscript. Commission from May 1st to the 24th, east, west, and south, is officially stated to be The Herald's Havana correspondent says ormation has been received from San Da mingo, which states that a counter revolution has broken out in the province of Cuba. The incurrents, in several places, have hoisted the Spanish flag, and a number of them have been Mr. Schenck reported a bill authorizing the ident to take measures to construct a coad from the Valley of the Onio to East ressee. Its consideration was fixed for Tuesday. by their own men. Washington special to the Post says: The

next Tuesday,
The Speaker laid before the House the reply of Mr. Liocoin to the recolution adopted
yesterday, enclosing the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Dayton relative to Senate will at once hold evening sessions to consider the tax bill. The tariff bill is not high enough in its scale of duties to suit Mr. esolution adopted by the House against avasion of Mexico by the French.

Chase.

The Chronicle, in an article said to be suggested by a prominent member of the Government on the Seward-Dayton correspond-Mr. Seward says it is practically a question, that it does not belong to Congress to take ac-tion in the premises, and that, while the Presi-dent receives the unanimous declaration of ence, says:
"We appeal to the friends of the country, of dent receives the unanimous declaration of the House with the profound respect to which it is entitled, he directs Mr. Dayton to inform whatever party, in Congress net to vote to tie the hands of the Government, not to plunge us into a conflict with any foreign nation, on even so grave a question as the French occunation of Mexico.

the French Government that he does not in-tend to depart from his heretofore-united poli-cy concerning the French occupation of Mexi-WASHINGTON, May 26. Mr. Hale reported his bill authorizing the transfer of enlisted persons to the navy and to permit seamen drafted to accept naval ser-OLD CHESTERFIELD, May 23-10 P. M.

The news from Warren and Hancock is beyond our expectations. Both corps effected a
lodgment on the right bank of the North
Anna river, this evening, a sharp and decisive engagement. At each crossing they succeeded in carrying the enemy's line of riflepits, and driving him completely from hisrantage ground. vice instead, and to permit naval enlistme to be credited on the quota of districts, and to give the same bounty to the latter as to the New York, May 26. sumed, and, after considerable debate on the Finance Committee's amendment allowing orporations and companies to add the tax mposed to their rates of charges, any limita-ions existing by State law to the contrary

New York, May 26.

The Herald's headquarters correspondent mays our line of advance from Bowling Green is due South to Richmond. Lee has a longer listance to march, and the probabilities are that we shall reach there first. Lee may by forced marches arrive at the e time, but will be so exhausted that the lt.of an engagement would not be doubt-

the North and South Anna rivers, where their forces appear to be concentrating.

It will probably require two or three days develop his intention. The 9th carry has to develop his inte been incorporated with the Army of the Po-No other despatches have been received No other desparence from any other field of operations.

E. M. STANTON.

esle ensued, when Harnegan, a friend o

pterference of the bystanders. The fight

such a meaner that Voorhees construed the remarks as personal to himself. The Commercial's special to day says Sen-ator C. is in his seat apparently uninjured.

FORTRESS MONBOE, May 25 The steamer George Washington, fro

two e'clock, Fitzhugh Lee, with 2 000 cava

Be muda Landing, reports that yesterday, at

y, attacked our garrison at Wilson's Land-

The light continued with great severity ua-l seven o'clock, when the enemy were re-ulsed in great disorder, leaving two or three undred wounded on the field. Our loss was

The steamers George Washington, May-

ing the captain and mate of the Mayflower

They were brothers by the name of Robbins, One rebel mejor was killed, and ten rebels

these, it was thought, could be removed

All the stores, &c., at that point were rapid-

completely emptied.

At Port Royal, a potoon bridge was being

thrown across yesterday afternoon.

The steamer State of Maine reports that no

guerillas or obstructions were encountered along the Rappahannock, our gunboats being very vigilant in patrolling the river.

CATRO, May 26.

The steamer Atlantic, which left New Or-leans on the 21st and Memphis on the 25th, evening, arrived with 228 bales of cotton for St. Louis

The officers of the Atlantic report that

Banks, with a portion of his army, arrived at New Orleans on 21st. It was not known that

present. In moving across the country on the retreat from Alexandria Banks left Red

15th, says a report was just received th

another matiny in the garrison at Fort Mor-gan, Mobile; no particulars.

Memphis papers of the 24th contain little

news. Two brothers named Ferguson were executed at Helena for a murder committed

come three months since.

General Tuttle came in on the Platte Valley, en route to report to General Suerman, having at his request been released from the command of the post at Natchez

NEW YORK, May '27.
The Herald's special gives the following account of the struggle for Taylor's bridge over the Nerth Anna: When my last despatch was

written a considerable force of the enemy was disputing our passage over North Anna river. Gen. Low's division, Longstreet's corps, were posted in strong earthworks between Long Creek and the river, and seemed disposed to hold Taylor's bridge at all bezards, and pour-

ed a storm of shot and shell from their bat-

when Gen. Birney with his division ad-

Col. Pierce, with brigades 1st and 2d, made

and others charged on our batteries which were on high ground, a little left of the bridge, which secured an open space, and in every direction tearing up the earthworks with their whizzing missiles.

heir whizzing missiles.

A redoubt was carried at the point of bayo-

This assault, which was made under the

immediate direction of General Birney, was considered a very brilliant affair, and General

124th New York, 99th Pennsylvania, and 17th Maine suffered more severely than any other

The rebels when driven from their redoubts

the 7th New York heavy artillery coming

without further trouble till morning. At 7 A. M. on the 24th, Birney crossed the North Anna at the bridge with his division, followed

by the balance of the corps.

The correspondent of the Herald says our

losses on the 23d and 24 h do not exceed 500

firing on our centre, but no batteries have opened yet. The 5th and 6th corps are ad-

The intercepted correspondence between the French Consul at Tampico and Matamoras

contains some interesting information on Mexican affairs. Gen. Uraga has refused an armistice offered by Gen. Boxian, and has is-sued a proclamation declaring his intention to fightly the last.

NEW YORK, May 26.

leration of the tax bill was re-

ding, it was finally agreed to.

HOUSE,

Gibbon and his division, and soon after

ered more severely than any other

Sancock wrote him a very congratuletter. The 23d and 5th Michigan, 86th

regiments in the division.

nets, and a considerable number of the

lower, and Shawnee were fired into

second Tuesday in December, by a vote of 98 Mr. Garfield asked leave to report, from the Military Committee, the bill for the summary punishment of guerillas.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The New Orleans True Delta of the 21st has the following from Mexico:
The steamer Mary arrived last night, bringing 150 refugees, and reports that a heavy battle had taken place between the French and Mexicans, 7,000 strong, under General Nasgarette, at San Louis, in which the French were throughly defeated. This intelligence, though of vast importance, is doubted by many intelligent Mexicans; is unvisited by An affray occurred yesterday at the National Hotel, between Senstor Ohandler and Ron. D. W. Voorhees, of Indians, in which the latter slapped the former in the face. A many intelligent Mexicans in our city for several reasons. The Mexican Consul, we are ersl reasons. The Mexican Consul, we are told, had no intelligence of this victory, and he usually receives the earliest intelligence of erfered, and was in turn assailed negan struck Chandler with a pitchar dragging him to the floor by the hair, and him until the affair was stopped by the

Although Gen. Naegarette was marching his troops with the intention of giving the enemy battle—the distance to be accomplished ras over 300 miles over a burning country i which there was no water, was too great in the opinion of those familiar with the ecuntry, for human energy to endure.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.
The Inquirer publishes the following des-

patch: South side North Anna, near Jericho Bridge, May 25, 2 P. M.—The rebels are in our front, od prisoners have been taken during the uth Carolina troops by the Pennsylvania South Carolina thoops by the realistivation receives. They charged on our extreme right, after Warren had crossed the North Anna, on the road leading to Beaver Dam.
Our troops have torn up and completely destroyed, nearly six miles of track on the Virginia Central Railroad, west of Sextoa's Junction

We are now but one day's forced march There is plenty of good pasture for our horses, but nothing for the men except what has been brought along.

The enthusiasm of our troops knows no bounds, while the morale of the rebels, judging from their wounded prisoners falling late, our hards, is in very had condition.

our hands, is in very bad condition. The weather is intensely hot. WASHINGTON, May 29-10 P. M.

A despatch from Banks, dated May 21st, on A despatch from Banks, dated may 21st, on the Missispip river, received to-day, gives cetails of the brilliant achievement of Col. Bailey, in constructing a line across Red river for the relief of the gunboat fleet, the partic-ulars of which have already been published. The army in going from Alexandria to the dississippi had two engagements with the nemy, in both of which the rebels were seaten. Banks states that no prisoners, guns, wagons, or other material of the army have en captured by the enemy.

A despatch has been received from General A despatch has been received from General Butler, but no mention is made of any con-flict since the defeat of Fitzbugh Lee by the brigade of General Wild. No intelligence has been received from Grant or Sherman since my last telegram. E. M. STANFON.

my last telegram. of New York, which has been in session for a day or two past, has adjourned, after appointing committees en address, &c. The next meeting of the committee will soon be held river at Fort DeRusse and struck for Shreve-port where he crossed at Chief Bay, and then as rebed to Forganza, on the Mississippi.

A. J. Smith's command also marched to emsport, and there embarked on board of a was very enthusiastic, and the members were A paval officer, who left Pensacola on the Union candidates of the Baltimore Cenve tion. The meeting of the State Committee was also sitended by the leading war Democrats from Pennsylvania Oaio, Indiana, and nearly CAIRO, May 26.

CAIRO, May 26.

Admiral Porter passed up to Mound City on the steamer Black Hawk yesterday.

The Platte Valley, from Memphis, passed up for St. Louis with 337 bales of cotton on all the Northeastern States.

NEW YORK, May 27. The Philadelphia Enquirer's special account the attack on the works near the Taylor bridge, which crosses the North Anna, says: No troops could live under the fire of the rebal guns; a direct assault from the front was therefore out of the question. Our troops were marched up in two columnsthrough storms of shot and shell, which tore up the earth fearrivily. When our troops got within distance, like tigers they lesped upon their prey, and, with leaded guns, brought their bayoners to bear upon the intrenched enemy, killing and capturing all of them. The movement was watched by Hancock and other Generals, who were exposed to a heavy shell-fire, and the former expressed his admiration in the mo

Hamilton has arrived at New Orleans, and gives a lamentable account of the state of affairs in Texas. The withdrawa of a large force of our troops from Texas will place the Unionists in a painful position. Toey are already in a frightful condition. Whole families who a year since were enjoying life now are reduced to beggary. The able bodied men run off, and families are left helpless.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

The Evening Telegraph has the following

WASHINGTON, May 27. Mosby's guarillas have been devoting the last ten days to the entire and complete do-struction of all our block-houses and bridges from Union Mills down to the Rapid Ann. the railroad for more important duty afforded them a clear coast near their operations, in which they are aided by the families along the road we had protected and supported all winter.

WASHINGTON May 27. The Committee on Ways and Means have reported the new tariff bill. The duties are increased on iron, cigars, tobacco, brandy, and spirits about equal to the internal day. and rifle pits retreated across the river, many of them swimming, the bridge being too much cowded to admit of their crossing with as Coffee remains the same. Tea is raised twenty-five cents per pound. Raw silk is free. The duties on wool and cotton are also in-

PHILADELPHIA, May 27. A special despatch to the Bulletin says: According to an extra of the Washington Republican, issued at 4 o'clock, Lee was in e of battle this moreing on the south bank the North Anna river, and a battle was obably fought to-day.

The Union Territorial Convention of N twenty minutes, they were driven back. At midnight they made another attack with a nunch larger force, drove our men from the bridge, held it some time, and made soveral braska met yesterday, and appointed six delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Resolutions indoreing the Administration, and instructing them to vote for Mr. Lincoln's The 7th New York neary states, The fire up, the rebels were forced to retire. The fire was extinguished, and we occupied the bridge without further trouble till morning. At 7 without further trouble till morning. renomination were unanimously adopted.

- NEW YORK, May 28 A war correspondent of the Richmond Ex-miner tells why Gen. Lee left Spottsylvania Court-house. He says a reconnoissance was Court-heuse. He says a reconnoissance was made and an assault upon the Union works was ordered, when their occupants were driven from them, and it was not discovered, he says, since daybreak, the force in our front being a mere handful, who had been left to kees up appearances. As soon as this reco was over, everything and everybody was on the move with us.

A special despatch to the N. Y. Tribuze, dated near Hanover Junction, May 25th, says: There has been no general engagement thus At 12 M. there was considerable picket far. Though our advance is beyond and in possession of the south bank of the Anna has been retarded by the presence of the enemy. Skirmishing continued throughout the ing which artillery was not engaged on Hancock before night had thrown his entire

corps across the river on the left near the rail-road, and took a position a mile and a half in advance of the river, along Bull Marsh Creek. The 9th army corps commenced crossing late in the day and was all over last night. Preparations were made for an assault on the en my's works toward evening, but the sky rapiely darkening, the clouds which gathered burst in a most furious storm of thunder and lightning and rain, and the discharges of heavy artillery in the clouds, suspended the attack which pended the attack which was to have been

This morning the sky was clear and the weather warm. Warren holds a position along the Gordonsville road on the right. We have several lines of the enemy's works, which they seem to have abandoned without very obstinate resistance, but their present position is a very strong one.

It is impossible to tell without a reconnoissance in force or a battle how strong the enemy is in front, but it is generally believed that siter opposite us long caugh the will

hat after opposing us long enough they will all back again toward Richmond. The enemy destroyed by burning vesterday across the North Anna,
Grant's headquarters are beyond North
Anna, near Jencho Mills.

Sheridan with his cavalry have been heard om, and have made a most excellent report themselves. They have been circuiting und Richmond, destroying a vast amount property and rendering useless for some tance the Danville railroad. The enemy's of then avalry were entirely unable to offer them any opposition.

LATER.—Our right has not yet been able to communicate with the left this side of the

river. The enemy is now reported to be con-fronting us in force.

The Tribune's correspondent, dated Head-quarters, May 25th, 11 A. M., says at the same time Birney's division carried the rifle-pits and North Anna bridge, our right wing under Warren advanced, cutting the Virginia Cen-tral Railroad, and establishing himself in po-rition at North Strain on at Noel's Station.

the rebel line forms two sides of a trian-

the telephone to the state of t extends in a northeasterly direction, crossing the Fredericksburg Railroad at an angle of 45 degrees, and covering the junction. The left wing extends in a southwesterly direc-tion, carriag the Central Railroad and facing

Washington, May 26.

Gen. Dir:

Washington, May 26.

Gen. Dir:

Gen. Dir:

Compared the president to give notice to the B itiss Gorenment of the intention of our Government to terminate the treaty, and to appoint commissioners to negotiate a new treaty was, on motion of Mr. Stevens, postpound until the rebel.

The original resolution authorizing the Central Kalironi and Identify the Uniting the Central Kalironi and Identify to out left, and extends his lines parallel with that of the enemy across the Richmond, Feed-crossburg, and Potomac Railrond.

Russide's line is in position opposite the apex of the enemy's works, and tack south ward. The enemy's works in front of Han cook can only be carried with great loss.

NEW YORK, May 28. The Richmond Examiner contends that Grant that is on the retreat, and that I pushing him. It says Lee followed Gram the Wilderness. He is not the last ove, and is the pursuer, not the pur m Spottsylvania. It is true that, by ovements, their armies have been brough cessary, by the configuration of the seil an lines, and those rivers which he had re

The steamer Hillman, from Memphis yes st Louis, She was fired into at Island The St. Cloud, en route for New was fired into at Tunica Bend. Two trieons, was hred into at Tunica Bend. Two shells struck her, and one exploded near the boiler. No one was injured.

The rebels are said to have twenty-five itemers up the Red river, above the furthest point reached by our army.

The Silver Moon, from Memphis to Cincin-

esti, had 773 bales of cotton and rags on board. General McArthur's command returned to icksburg on the 20th. He had no dent of importance with the enemy. isoners were brought in. There was grea the news from Grant's army.

The Times special, dated headquarters Ma 25th, says: This morning finds our ad-vance pushed three miler south of North Anna river, and across the Virginia Central Rail-road, which has been effectually destroyed. No engagement has occurred. The main dy of the rebels appear to have drawn ck to the South Anna, which is a line they ave been long preparing and intend to dend to the last. Their advanced line re along Long's creek, one mile north of the South Anna.

NEW YORK, May 28 The Times correspondent, who left the fro t noon on Wednesday, about the time S retary Stanton's last despatch from Grant w dated, says our army was about to move o the enemy's works. Two hours afterward heavy artillery and musketry firing on o

Admiral Porter's report of the release of the

ssissippi squadron, caught by low was ove the fails at Alexandria, gives a gling account of how the feat was perform.

The idea of constructing a dam to let be the water originated with Lieut.-Col. Bail and was of such a novel character that it w idiculed by all the best engineers at the request of Admiral Porter, Gen. Banks fornished 3,000 men to perform the work. For eight days these men worked, up to heir necks in water, under a broi nd at the expiration of that time a portio ther work gave way. Admiral Porter in thier work gave way. Admiral Porter in the self and ordered the Lexington to passels, and ordered the Lexington to e falls, it possible, and go through the dan the succeeded in getting over the falls, a hen, with a full head of steam on, steered the opening in the dam. All eyes we trained to watch her; all hearts beat a onely as she neared the opening where water was rushing through furiously. inged in and went through, and ro safely, amid the cheers of 3 000 soldi e others were, after much labor in rep

ington by Congress, on the evacuation of Bos-on by the British, and the only gold one ever presented to him, has been purchased by a few gentlemen of Delaware, and will be presented to Lieutenant-General Grant. Over \$5,000 was paid for it.

NEW YORK, May 23 The Times's Washington special of the 28 hasps: A Colonel, who has just arrived from the front, where he left yesterday morning, informs ne that during Thursday night and Friday morning Lee evacuated his works the South Anna, and, with his army, retreat to Richmond. Our troops are ing closely. Prisoners state that the ne by Speridan has been repaired, and Beauregard's army, or the main boiy, w the intrenchments at Richmond on WASHINGTON, May 29.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Phil-adelphia, and Boston, to receive five per cent legal tenders, with unattached coupons, at the full amount of their face, and June coupons in payment for 10 40's. The subscriptions to this popular loan continues at the rate of a million dollars ad aday, and if the new internal revenue and tariff were in full operation, the revenue from these sources would, it is though, pay the entire expenses of the government. To provide in the mean time for the pay of the army, and for the penses of the great military movements, new bonds of the loan of 1861, to amount to seventy or seventy-five millions, will probably be offered through the Assistant Treasurers and National Banks to the highest bidders.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS. We have been shown a letter from Naw York, bearing date of May 24. A broker in drugs writes to a dealer in this city that he is prohibited by orders from the Deputy Collecor of Internal Revenue from shipping turpentines, on order from druggists of Louisville for the same. The Collector informed him that no more goods would be permitted to bashioped to Kentucky, until further advices were received from Washington. We were unable to glean from the letter whether this restriction applies to drugs only, or whether all mer-

chandise is included in the category. We have made inquiries at the Custon onse in this city, and Mr. Gallagher thinks that there must be some mistake in the mitter. Such goods are permitted to come to Louis ville, but not to go into the interior of Kencky. A general order promulgated from e Tressury Department, which is strictly ilitary in all of its bearings, prohibits the shipment of articles into military districts, which might be used in manufacturing manitions of war. The list is very extensive and ot very comprehensive. Mr. Gallaguer has written to Washington for information, askng that the order be more definitely defined. We append the order, but not the list:

EXECUTIVE ORDER. EXECUTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON, April 14, 1864. Abraham Lincoln, President of the ited States, having seen and considered the editional Regulation of Trade prescribed b the Secretary of the Treasury, and numbered LVIII, do hereby approve the same.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OF TRADE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1864. LVIII. In accordance with the recommen-ation of the Lieutenant-General, transmitted this Department by the Sec under date of the 6th inst., "All vrade in arms and munitions of war in Kentucky, and on the Mississippi river below Cairo," is hereby pro-hibited; and all officers of the Treasury Deartment are enjoined to aid in carrying this rder into effect. S. P. CHASE, order into effect. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT .- " Brown's Bronchial Proches' are widely known as an dmirable remedy for Bronchetia, Hoarseness, oughs, and other troubles of the throat and ongs. They are of great value for the pur-oses for which they are designed, and it nould be known that while they are usually and pleas antly efficacious, they contain no sed with perfect safety .- Boston Rec m31 d&w1 MARRIED.

ide's father, in Louisville, value W. Wilkins, daugh dence of the bride's father, 10 housevier, Nancount to Miss Sallix W. Wilkins, daughter of 12 house, 10 his city. In the 25 h inst, in the Shelby street M. E. Church, the Rev. C. H. Young, Mr. G. W. CONARD and Miss ARIAM BEARD, both of this city. In the 25th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Miller of Madisa, at the residence of the bride's father. J. W. 12 h bt, Esq., Mr. C. S. DANIEL, of Louisrile, Ky. of Miss Ella Whight, of Switzerlan, county, Income. DIED

derday, the 25th instant, Abele J. F. and Nannie M. Weller, a n Memphis, Tennessee, on the 13th inst., LL Marrie, dangher of Henry W. and Ma mpton, aged 7 years and 5 months. Filled with an inherited enthusiastic devotion een years of age joined the rants of laws under Col. Grigsby, and show loe such courage, endurance, and show loe such courage. At John Calloway's, her nephew's, in Henry coust, Kentucky, on the 20th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs ally GIBSON, aged 81 years.

At Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 21th of Ap JARY MOVERSON, eged 11 mouths and 11 days, and, the 25th inst. SALLE PENTON, need 3½ years, e aughters of Bichard L. and Evelice F. Talbott. Of Membrence of the Threat, on Sunday, May 29: John Ebwash, agad three years at done month, so of J. D. Murray. MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864

THE CASE OF ARGUELLES .- In March last, arrest and surrender; that that could not be or Vice-Consul General at Havana addressdone by the Executive Department alone, and ed the following note to the Secretary of State at Washington: therefore the mandate of the President was void The opinion of the Judge concluded

COLECTATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES C AMERICA, HAVANA, March 21, 1664. Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of Sta with these words: 'I acknowledge the conclusion commends itself to my favor, be Washington : B-I have just returned from an intervie ause of the protection it is calculated to afd with the Captain-General, by his request object of which was to ascertain if the ford to personal liberty against executive authority.' Thus far with the report, which ited States authorities can return to the will repay a perusal by any one interested in he question. The history of the day, howevs believed to be in New Yerk. er, gives a finale to the case. The French Minwas, in November last, the Lieutenacernor of the district of Colon, in this and effected the capture of the lar ster was much offended with the result, and was somewhat clamerous in his protests dition of African negrees, report egainst it. So much so, that our Government rdered a writ of error to be brought, in order government was highly pleased with a sum paid him fifteen thousand dollers share of the prize money usually ed to captors of such expeditions. T take the case to the Sapreme Court of the nited States. At the ensuing session of Conress the subject was before the Senate, by whom it was referred to the Judiciary Comer subsequently obtained a leave of mittee, on which were Daniel Webster, Robe of twenty days, upon his represe st J. Walker, and Dayton, our present Miniser to France. The result of their examinashed, called La Cronica. He has not red, and since his departure it has betion was that the decision was right; the writ of error was abandoned, and Congress passed yered that he and other officers of the let of Colon retained and sold into slavery a law supplying the defect complained of, and hundred and forty-one negroes captur providing for the action of the judiciary in such hem. Some of these negroes were sold at n hundred dollars, and others at seven dred and fitty dollars each. he Superior Court of the island, having cases," And this is the law prescribing the ourse of procedure indicated above.

sive jurisdiction over such causes, ha n cognizance of this case, and requeresentation of Don Jose Augustin the presentation of Don Jose Augustin Ac-nucles before it to insure the prompt libera-on of these one hundred and forty-one vic-ius. The Captain-General gave me to under-tand that, without Arguelles's presance, it would be very difficult, and at all events it would long time to attain that hum quire a long time to attain that humane tject. His excellency pronounced Arguelles to be a scoundrel worse than thief or high-ayman, insemuch as he took advantage of is position as the local authority to commit tast outrage with little risk to himself. I told the Coptain-General, that, in the abnee of an extradition treaty between the two programment or of any law with the two ments, or of any law, public or mu , which he desired me to do by the earli beg of you to consider the subject, and to

at an early day of your views there have the honor to be, with great respect, cur obdient servant, THOS. SAVAGE,

This note was followed up by a note from he Spanish Minister at Washington to the

Secretary of State, wherein the Minister says The undersigned is well aware that no exadition treaty exists between the United ates and Spain in virtue of which the su ender of Arguelles to the authorities of Cub ight be obtained. Yet, considering the p might be obtained. Yet, considering the gross had scandalous outrage which has been com-mitted, all well as the interests of humanity at take in the prompt resolution of this matter, he has not hesitated in submitting the case in this confidential way to the consideration f the United States Government, in order

It will be observed that our consul a Havana distinctly informed the Captain-General of Cuba that we could not grant his request without a disregard of law both pub c and municipal; and that the Spanish Min. ister at Washington, in the very act of sec ording the request of the Captain-General, acquiesced in this view. The view is unquesionably sound.

Vattel, in his chapter on "Rules Respective FOREIGNERS," Says: The sovereign ought not to grant an en ng foreigners into a snare; as soon as he adown spliects, and to afford them ecurity, as far as depends on him. Accordingly, we see that every sovereign, who has

iven an asylum to a foreigner, considers the latter, than he would be by an violence committed on his own subject. This is the principle which underlies th law of nations touching the point.

The law itself, as held by the United States is thus stated by Wheaton: The negative doctrine that, pecial compact, no state is bound to delive p fugitives from justice upon the demand o of logisters from Justice about the deducted by the United States Government, and is confirmed by a considerable preponderance of judicial American courts of justice. both State and Federal,

But this is not all. "In case even of treaty stipulations existing," says an intelligent contemporary, "Congress deemed the delivering up of persons alleged to be criminals to be a matter of so much importance that it carefully provided, in 1848, the circumstances and authentication of evidence, under which offenders could be apprehended and carried out of the country. The effect of this legislation is, that the arrest, examination, and de cision of fact in respect to offence committed. and identity of person, are judicial functions and acts, which are not and cannot be performed by the executive. What is to be deemed sufficient evidence to sustain the charge made by the demanding foreign government, and to warrant the extradition, are questians for the examining judge, magistrate, or commissioner to decide. Neither the President nor Secretary of State can arrest the alleged criminal, nor judge the question of guilt, nor regulate the conscience or judgment of the judicial officer." "The extradition of fagitives from justice," the same contemporary proceeds, "has thu been surrounded with the most stringent judicial safeguards against injustice to those who seek an asylum among us. The extradition must, in the first place, be demanded by the proper diplomatic agent of the foreign tate, and the demand must be accompanied by prima facie evidence that the crime has see committed by the person sought. This being done, the President graats an executive license, in the form of a letter missive to all judicial authorities, to enable the foreign agent to establish a case of extradition in due form of law. The offender being arrested, he s tried, and, if evidence be sufficient to hold him, the fact is reported by the magistrate to the President, and he issues his warrant of extradition." Such is the mode of extradition

under the law of nations and the municipal

law of our own country. But even this presentation of the view is incomplete. In order to complete the presentation, we must add that the course of procecure indicated above was prescribed by Congress on a distinct recognition of the fact that judicial inquiry and determination are necessary to legalize the surrender of a fugitive from justice upon the demand of a foreign state under an extradition treaty. The circumstances attending the action of Congress in this respect may be very briefly related. They arose ut of the case of Metzger, which will be found in 1 Berbour's Supreme Court Reports, page 248. We are indebted to the New York Evening Post, a leading Republican journal, for bringing forward the case. "Metzger," says our Republican contemporary, " had been a notary in France, whence he had fled to this country after having been guilty of embezzlement and forgery. There was then existing an extradition treaty between France and the United States. Under that treaty, the French Minister to this country had demanded the arrest and surrender of Metzger, and a mandate to that effect had been issued from the State Department, signed by President Polk and countersigned by Buchanan as Secretary of State. The fugitive was arrested, and while on his way to a French frigate then lying in our harbor, a writ of babeas corpus was sued out, reutrnable before Edmonds, Circuit Judge-The case was twice elaborately argued before that judge by B. F. Batler, United States District Attorney, for the Government, and with him were associated F. B. Cutting and F. Tillon as counsel for the French Minister, and by Ogden Hoffman and N. B. Blunt for the prisoner. The prisoner was discharged, and mainly on the ground that, being a resident of this State, he was a 'member' of it within the meaning of our constitution; that, as such, he could not be deprived of his liber. I cf such cases until there is an end of Mr. Liuy without a resort to courts of justice; that coln's rule. though the treaty with France contained an The people in November will have an opextradition clause, yet, as Congress had never portunity of putting an end to Mr. Lincoln's

it, and without such law the courts coi'd have with the 'eagerness of men jealous of their no jurisdiction in the matter, there exald be liberty?-with the ardor of patriots anxno judicial determination of the question of ious for the salvation and the honor of their cuntry? They surely will, if they deserve berry and a country.

KEYESBURG.-On Friday morning last rang of plundering thieves, numbering nine men, entered the town of Kevesburg, in entucky, near the Tennessee line, and robbed the citizens without discrimination Houses were plundered, and persons stopped upon the streets and brought to a "stand and eliver," a to Dick Turpin or Claude Daval. Mr. J. R. Grundy, of Louisville, was in the place transacting some business, and made a narrow escape. He had a considerable amount f money upon his person, which the cutgroats would have relieved him of with reat pleasure, had he not fortunately departed in an opposite direction about five minutes before the scoundrels entered the town. fter robbing the last man of the last dollar, he gang galloped away, moving in the diection of Tennessee. This makes the second time that Keyesburg has been plundered in the past two months. Let the citizens preare themselves, and give the thieves on their next visit a warm reception in the shape of powder and lead.

Webster, solemnly declared that even in the case of an extradition treaty a fugitive from ustice can not be surrendered by the simple mandate of the Executive, but that the inquiry and determination of the judiciary are necessary to legalize the surrender. To sum up there fore, two things at least are required by publie and municipal law to authorize the surrender of a fugitive from justice upon the demand of a foreign state; namely, an extradition treaty with the state in question, and judicial determination under the treaty. Our Consul at Havana was entirely correct in his view. Nor did the Spanish Minister at Washington acquiesce unintelligently in the same view. The view, as we have said, is unquestionably sound. It is too clear for controversy. Now, in the face of the public and municipal law of the case as here presented, what was the action of Mr. Lincoln? What was his response to the 'confidential" application of the Captain-General of Cuba, seconded by the like application of the Spanish Minister at DEPARTMENT OF STATE Washington, April 16, 1864. }
To Senor Don Gabriel Garcia y Tassara, &c., &c., &c., Washington: Sir: In acknowledging the receipt of your onfidential communication of the 5th in-tant, I have the honor to inform you that be Consut-General of the United Sastes at Havana has been instructed to State to h xcellency the Captain General of Cuba, the f a suitable officer be sent to New York, s

in his charge, for the purpose indicated in your note, the Spanish officer Don Jose Agusse pleased to accept the renewed assurance of my very high consideration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Mr. Lincoln engaged unhesitatingly to ant the request of the Ochtain-General Cuba. In accordance with this unwarranted engagement, the Marshal of the Southern District of New York was directed by Mr. Lincoln secretly and forcibly to place Arguelles on board a steamer bound for Cuba in the harbor of New York, a direction with which the Mershal complied so faithfully that even the wife and friends of the accused were not apprised of his abduction. Mr. Lincoln by his own simple mandate surrendered the accused without either extradition treaty or judicial determination. He has trampled at once upon the municipal law of his own country and upon the common law of nations. "There is," as says the contemporary quoted first above, "no legal evidence of guilt produced in Washington or elsewhere; there is no executive license to a judicial officer to order the arrest; there is no examination into crime committed, or dentity of the alleged original, according to the forms of law; there is no judicial report of facts to the President; there is no warrant of extradition issued by him. Everything is illegal from beginning to ending. More than that, everything is humiliating to the honor

and the power of the United States." This is deed a fair account of the case. The enormity of Mr. Lincoln's conduct in the case may be inferred from the strictures of leading journals that support his Administration. The Post, for example, to

Thus Congress, under the lead of Daniel

Washington? Here it is-

in Arguelles.

which we have already referred, says: Thus it would seem to be the settled law of land, that where we have treaties providing for the surrender of fugitives from jus-tice, the power cannot be exercised without resort to the courts of justice, or, in other ords, cannot be exerted by the Kreentive

epartment alone, but only by the aid of Now, is it possible that the law is other the where we have no treaty? If it is, where s "the protection of personal liberty against Executive authority?" and if this claim can be established, then, in the language of the opinion already referred to, 'is the liberty of the citizen, at least as it respects extradition, subjected to Executive discretion to an extent is calculated to alarm even a co where freedom in the aggregate is so at its invasion in de natifis invasion in detail is too often and too saily disregarded." The true point involved aderlies all our institutions, and is radical d fundamental with us, and that is that id furdamental varieties an indefeasible right to record liberty has an indefeasible right to be protection of the judicial department, and be protection is known, viz: the lawful only one exception is known, viz: the lawful suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in cases of emergency, and in the exercise of the necessary will the research of the second professory will be second professor sary military power.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, a Republican journal of a very high order of

ability, says: There is something Venetian and Turkish in this secret method of arrest; this hasty and mysterious ecquestration; this paddling off to the Havana steamer in a small boat; this refusal to inform the wife and friends of Arguelles what this reactionery American "justice" was doing. From first to last, the msjesty of the law was affronted, and the ministers of the law chose to do their work in the isters of the law chose to do their work in the darkness, where the houest eye of the public did not glare upon them, and where they cuid illustrate the petty and persecuting farce of a Minister who is forever reading the region housing the petty and persecuting the region housing the petty and persecuting the region housing the petty and persecutions are the petty and persecutions. ion homilies upon our civilization and adom, and then invents every possible ethod of confuting his own theoretements by the hard-logic of facts.

The law points out an open way, wherein he who execut s it must wank. We only add that Mr. Seward has not done wisely in abandoning the course and precedent of our legal authorities, as stated in Lawrence's Wheaton, and that he has dishonered the American name in violating the right of asylum, and in abdicating our sovereignty before the claim of a Power that has shown herself the friend and proveres of herself the friend and promoter of slavery, and the enemy of the Monroe do trine, and has basely taken advantage of dis tractions here, to accomplish results and exe-cute plans, which she had not dared hardly to think of, had not the great rebellion given her the coveted opportunity. Even the Tribune, having expressed gratifi-

cation at one aspect of the case, cannot help adding the expression of this scruple in relation to a broader and higher aspect: And yet—and yet—we should greatly pre-fer to see these matters regulated by law than by executive dictum. We hold up both hands for a law authorizing the President to extrude and surrender fugitive felons at his discre

tion; but doing it without law is quite another matter. Does Gov. Seward happen to remem ber the case of the Bambers? This will do very well, for the Tribune For our own part, we confess we do not "happen to remember the case of the Bambers;" but, if the case is adapted to flash conviction upon the soul, we hope that Mr. Seward remembers it with the completeness and vividness of a dying vision. And we hope further that in this event the case will be brought home with all possible vigor to Mr. Seward's official superior. But if "the case of the Bambers" is worse than the case of Arguelles, we know not how to pardon the Tribune for merely hinting at the former instead of exhibiting it. As to the latter, we agree with the Tribune's Republican neighbors, the Post and Commercial Advertiser, that it is dangerous to the liberty of the citizen, and dishonors the

American name. Nor will there be an oad

passed e law authorizing the courts to enforce | rule. Will they not embrace the opportunity

Since the above writing, we have learned

that the thieves travelled on several of the roads running through the lower edge of Todd county, Kentucky, and the northern part of Montgomery county, Tennessee. They balted everybody on the road they met, and robbed them of money, watches, and jewellery. They visited many houses, and, rummaging through safes and drawers, appropriated all valuables to their own use. On Saturday af ternoon they managed to elade the pursuit of Federal cavaslymen, who had struck their trail and were closely pressing upon their rear. The presumption is that the thieves scat ered into the woods, leaving the main road one at a time, thus gradually obliterating the trail, and quietly remained concealed in the thick undergrowth until the cavalry had passed the point, and, losing all marks of their trail, abandoned the pursuit. They then rallied together, four of the gang remaining in the country to make a descent upon the farm-houses in the vicinity, while five started toward Trenter, and, at six o'clock in the evening, made a dash into the village. About forty people were idly loafing about the corners of the town, and they were some what start'ed by the bold raid of the thieves With an air of bravado they galloped to the centre of the town, and, rapidly dismounting, they left their horses in charge of one of the party, while the four, with cocked revolver in sach hand, approached the crowd and made a demand for watches and purses. The boldress of the scoundrels and their demands, which were made with such perfect sang froid, completely dumbfounded the Trentonites, and bey stood bewildered and at the complete mercy of the villains. Several of the parties quietly handed over their purses and various rticles of jewellery. In the rear of the crowd, many fortunate possessors of pocket-books, well lined with greenbacks, were actually engaged in dropping their wallets into cellars, and stuffing them away wherever a dark corner could be found. The cutthroat who sat upon his horse and held the steeds of his comrades ordered a Mr. Coleman to deliver up to him a valuable gold watch, at the time pointing a revolver at his breast, and accompanying the demnad with a savage oath. Mr. C. atempted to move away, when the scoundres pressed the trigger, and the pistol fired. With

wild shrick of pain, the victim fell wo she ground, the ball striking his right arm above the elbow, shattering it in a fearful manner, and injuring it so badly that amoutation will be necessary. As soon as the report of the pistol was heard, the four thieves, who were actively engaged in robbing the citizens composing the main crowd, abandoned their work, and, making a rush for their horses, they quickly mounted, and the whole party dash ed madly from the town. They were splendidly mounted, and armed to the very teeth. They were not in the town over five minutes, and, during that time, had robbed various persons of watches' and money to the amount of \$300. The citizens were completely bewildered and awed by the daring presumption of the secundrels. The whole affair transpired in so short a time that they had not thought of offering resistance until the robbers were nearly out of sight. The scoundrels left in the direction of Clarksville. They are represented as being the most perfect desperadoes that ever robbed

and pillsged a country. We are much surprized at the boldness of the proceeding, and the tameness with which the citizens subwitted to the cutrage. We may well believe that they were slightly bewildered. We admit that the bravado of the thieves was well calculated to astonish quiet, sober-thinking citizens, and strike terror to their hearts, and we, perhaps, must excuse them for their non-resistance. The very boliness of this thieving gang crown's all of their movements with success. We earnestly hope that their wild and lawless career may end at the feot of the gallows. SIX-MONTHS VOLUNTEERS-THE RENDEZ.

VOUS AT SHEPHERDSVILLE .- Capt. James R. Noble, late of the 28th Kentucky volunteer infantry, and Capt. J. V. Thompson, late of he 15th Kentucky infantry, have been au- patent \$3 75; buckshot \$4. thorized by Governor Bramlette to recruit a regiment of volunteers for the six-months service, with headquarters at Shepherdsville.

A rare chance is offered for men to enter the service under experienced officers, and we apprehend that there will be no difficulty or delay in filling the regiment to the maximum number. Capt. Noble will be first in comnumber. Capt. Noble will be first in command. There are but few men better fitted

Mackerse.—Remain unchanged. No. 1 large 226; mand. There are but few men better fitted for the position than he. Over two years of active service in the field, one year of which time be served as Inspector-General on the staffs of various general officers, has made him intimately acquainted with all the minutiæ farmy manage nent, and well versed in miltary discipline. Capt. Thompson, with the gallant old 15th Kentucky, proved himself a brave and efficient officer. Kentuckians, rally to the noble call of your patriotic Governor, and swell the ranks of the regiments now being organized until the ten thousand soliiers demanded by your State stand equipped for the field. Let the young men of Bullitt and adjoining counties lead the van, and be first to report as ready to march to the call of the Government under the leadertip of Colonel Noble and Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson. They are officers well tried and fully deserving of success. ANOTHER YOUNG HERO GONE -Under our

bituary head is noticed the death of Quartermaster-Sergeant Coleman Rogers Apperson, of the 24th Kentucky infantry, on the battlefield at Resaca, Georgia, on the 14th instant. We cannot add to the trutuful and heartfelt compliment which the pen of affection has paid to his memory; but if it is considered that this noble boy, when he gave his life to his country, had not yet reached the age at which our State calls upon her youth to fill her armies, surely his bright and glorious example should prove an incentive to those laggards who remain inactive, unstirred, by chivalric sentiment, and hesitate to volunteer on Governor Bramlette's earnest appeal, but will wait until a draft compels them to do their duty. All who pursue the laurels may not reach the cypress, but all who listen to the call of their country will live forever in the remembrance of a grateful posterity. NEW OBLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, THURSDAY P. M., May 19. MARRIED,

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1864. The premium rates for gold have gradually a suced daring the past week. They are 3 per ce Ster to day than last Saturday. Silver advanced i n. Money is plenty, and remains wach

Buying, Selling

Orders on Washi BANK NOTE LIST. PAR PUNDS. ivo per cent U. S. Notes.

notes; Bank of State of Indiana New England.. 34 dfs. 5@7 dis.

ent at \$2 50, and 98 \$ cent at \$2 58, 2 \$ cent off to the

BEESWAX-Prices unchanged, and beeswax is in do BARK-The market rules steady at \$13 for chestnut r hand-made, Manilla rope at 23@25c, hemp rope at 4c, hemp twine at 25@30c, batting twine at 20c, and baling twine at 15%15%c.

Bacquag-There is little doing in this article, and prices are unchanged. We quote nominally at 13%

@14c. BEANS—There is a fair demand, and prices remain Discharged at \$2652 25.

Brooms—Common saleable at \$2 5063, fancy at \$2 75

\$4 25, and extra Shaker at \$3 7564 \$6 dozen.

Chesen—There was a fair demand during the week. and prices are unchanged at 15@15/20, for Western &c-serve, 15/2@16c for Hamburg, and 18@17c for English v. New Western Reserve is selling at 14c.

COTTON YARNS-In fair domand at 50001000; the COTENANT AND AND ASSESSED ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSESSED Mc. whiskey at \$1 90, do fron-bound at \$3 00, pork 60, half barrels \$1 40, do fron-bound \$2 00, har \$1 50, five-gallon 90c, do fron-bound \$1 10. B. poles at \$16@19 \$1,000, do staves \$21@22 \$1,000. DRIED FRUIT-There is a good demand for aches and apples, and prices are unchanged thes are saleable at 12%@15%c. Apples are selling

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. We quote super ne from \$6.2566 50, extra from \$6.75@7, extra amily from \$7 50%7 75 B bbl.
FEATHERS—There is a good demand, and prices ad enced to 62 % h.

Groczeles.-Market quiet but firm. We quote

coffee nominal at 44@45c. New Orleans brown suga firmer and we quote at 20@22c; standard, powdered 45@47c. Spice 38@40c. Ginger 446045c. Rice 2612c. Teas 50c@\$2. Grain—The receipts of grain during the week were light at same rates. We quote wheat at 31 40@1 45 for poor Megiterranean to choice Alabama red, and

The receipts of corn were fair, and prices rule at of @1 10, for ear and shelled. The market for oats was quiet at 90@95c, with very ittle effering.

The market for barley was very quiet, almost not ng doing in it. We quote nominally at \$1 40 31 45 for

1 55 for white Kentucky.

pring and fall.

Rye unchanged. Light sales were made at \$1.20 ASE-We quote brown at 9%c, yellow at 10%c nd white at lic.

GUNNY BAGS-Scarce at 23@27c for new resewed.

GINSENG-We quote at \$1 10. HEMP-The demand is light, with very little offer Hides-The market rules steady, with a damand

about equal to the offerings. We quote green 90 salted at 10@81c, dry salted at 17@13c, dry flint at 19@2c, hogsking 40@50c each, and sheepskins \$1 50@2 50. We quote at \$30@31 \$ ton, and the market ruled steady.

Hors-Remain steady, with a light demand at 25

Erse. Inon and Street-Firm and unchanged. We mete pig iron, hot blast at \$67@18, cold blast at \$70 er ton. Sheet iron S. C. 12c, C. C. 13c, Juniata 14 Bat iron S. C. 7140, C. C. 8140, Juniata 11c. Sw. ugh slabs 15c, plough plates 16c. and 32 75 % bbl for hydraulic cement. re fair receipts of green lumber during th

t and timbers.... Q.Z. at 29@40c, J.C. & Co. selling at 44@45c.

LEAD AND SHOT—Market firm; the stock is light.

We quote pig lead at Lic, bar lead at 14c. Shot

LEATHER-The market rules quiet and steady at the following quotations: Soleleather-Oak 51@52 lock at 44@ 20, bridle at 54@70c, harness MALT—The market is quiet and steady at \$1 68 21 70.

MANUFACTURED TORACCO—The market has been steady during the week. We quote common to medi-

No. 2 large \$16 50; No. 1 medium selling at \$ No. 2 medium \$14 50; No. 3 larga \$14 00; No. 3 me lium \$11 00 per barrel.

Mill Fren-The market remains unchanged. Bran at \$20, shorts at \$28, shipstuffs at \$25 09 and nicdlings at \$3 @22 50 % ton. NAILS-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards as follows: 10d at \$7 00, .8d at \$7 2 6d at \$7 50, 4d at \$7 75, 3d at \$8 25, 2d at \$9 25. The

all price being \$7.00 for 10d, and corresponding rates for all other sizes.

OILS - Linseed unchanged to \$1.53\text{\text{33}} 13, Lard is quiet but firm at \$1.05\text{\text{\text{91}}} 10. Coal and carbon ils unchanged at 65@:0c. Benzoine is selling at 3:0 40c, lubricating oils ranging from 35@55c POTATORS-Market dull and prices steady, quotabl at \$2 50@2 75 for western, and \$3 00@3 25 for nort.

Fowns: 75 Steady at \$10 00 % keg.
Frovisions—The market was active throughout the seek at the same prices We quote mess pork nominal at \$28@31; the stock is light, and none offered in the market. Bulk meats at 114@11%c for shoulders, 11% @12c for sides, and 13 for clear sides. Nothing doing sides. Plain hams uncanvassed 18@18160 loose and packed. Stagg's hams firm at 20320%c.

want the demand is equal to the supply.

Sona—In good request at 9½@100.

Sona—Market s'eady with sales at 9½0 for paim
and 10@10½0 for German soap, for cash. SEEDS-In fair demand. We quote M. Het at \$3 50% 4, Hungarian grass at \$3.25, Buckwheat \$1.50.31.7 Beans \$3.50@4, Chinese sugar-cane \$4, Flax \$2.60, as Hemp at \$3.25@3.50 from store. nanged. We quote as follows:

TALLOW-We quote the market quie at 11 Tinners' Speck.—Tin prices. We quote as foll 4 X 20 4 X 20 4 X 20

BLOCK TIN. Large pig 65c, small pig 66c per ib heeting, 14 on, 55@56c, copper pitts 65 per h. BOILED SHEET 1303 First mality, Nos. 24 to 27, at ilc per lb. Nos. 15 to 27 at 12% per 1b. at 270 per h.; 65. 12x18 at \$5 65, 12x20 at \$5 65, ubs No. 1, per dozen. WARE. WHISKET,-The demend for raw whiskey was modper whisker throughut the week. Sales of Kenton county copper, six months old, were made at \$1.50. on county, two years old, sold at \$3 25 % gallon, 45 at \$7@7 90, 2s at \$8@8 90, 15 at \$9@9 65, 21 at \$10@1 75, 12 at \$11@11.75, 12 at \$12@12.75, 18 at \$13@13.75, 23 at \$14@14.75, 18 at \$15@15.75, 9 at \$16@16.75, 30 at \$17@ 75, 5 at \$28@28 75, 7 at \$29@29 75, 6 at \$30@30 25, 2 at \$31@31 25, 4 at \$32@32 75, and 1 at \$37 \$ 100 58. Sales at the Louisville Warehouse of 102 hhds as fol-25, \$27, \$25, \$26, \$07, \$27 25, \$20, \$21, \$24, \$23 25, \$19, \$25 25, \$27, \$32, \$19 50, \$21 25, \$24 75, \$19, \$22, \$18 76, \$23 25, \$18 50, \$24, \$29, \$28, \$19 75, \$23 25, \$23 50, \$30 25, 5, \$17 25, \$17 25, \$14 75, \$14 25, \$13 75, \$14 27, \$17, \$13 50, \$12 50, \$11, and \$14 75. 14 hhds heavy leaf; 7 at \$7@ 80, 4 at \$8@8 50, and 3 at \$10@10 50, 9 hhds ligh Mussellman & Co., sold at \$132 3 100 lbs. Of the 100

The following are the net whelesale prices of all the

Philip Allen......29 @00 Richt Cocheco.........25%@00 Amer St. Western...0-0 43 @60 LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market - Downing & Bray

The receipts, sales, and transactions of all kinds of re stock at the Shelby House during the past week two not been large, yet there was considerable busi-use done, and the largest trade was to butchers. rament buyers bought but few or ices asked by drovers. Eastern a me cattle at fair prices. The market remains ring the week, and the receipts have been small

Cattle-range from \$3.50 to \$4.50 for con ngh, 86 ke to \$7 for good, and 37 50 to \$3 to do une is 160 he grees.

Cows and Caives—from \$25 to 250 is heading.

Hogs—The receipts have been fair and the m.m. Prices rauge from \$5 \to 10 75 for \$500 on; heavy and extra corn-fed at \$7 50 to \$3 50 m H B head. forses and Mules-In demand; prices range from TAL NUMBER OF LIVE STONE ON SALE SINCE OUR LAST

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. P. Vissman The cattle market has been very dull during the present week, and prices have declined from 30 to 750 P cwt. The trade has been confined to home consumption Government buyers havn't bought any Shippers for the Eastern market are trying to buy a %67e for heavy fat cattle, but d.overs prefer to drive at to grass than sell at that. Sheep are a shade firmer than last week and in good

lemand. Hogs are firm and prices again a shade better. Sales of Cattle—choice extra 7%67%, first quality %66%, fair 5%65, and common and rough at 3666 Sheep of good quality sell at 4@5/2c, live weight. Lambs at \$2 50@3 50 % head. Hogs, well tatted, corn-fed sell at 71/66c8; common

State of Kentucky-Logan Co. Court. Susan Cornelius and others, plaintiffs, Petition to against Reberca Allen and others, defendants, aliot dower. THE DEFENDANT, PRESTON O. CORNELIUS, I is hereby notified that I shall apply at the same term, 180, of the Logar County Count, for the same in turn at of Commissioners to allot to my doctor in the landed estate of John Corneling, deceased.

By E. A. FERGLES, Attorney.

May 13, 164-mil vs.

88 How many of our returned Soldier neutralizes the minumal poison, gives activity to bloor, purifies the blood, and lays the foundations returning health. feld by all druggists and medicine dealers. mil wi TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

OUNTA'S MERCHANTS WILL SIND A SUP-py of the GARFENBERG MEDICIAES, D.E. BICKLAND'S MEDICINES, with many other edicines of great value and celebrity at BAYMOND & CO.'s,

a28 codescowds No. 74 Fourth st., near Main To the Methodists in Kentucky

BRETHERN: As I have determine field of labor in Chine sea missions able to visit all the churches to color as make known to you my inschill to aid me by private contributions wo months, June and July pease for next two months, lone and fully peaks for your my intentions. It amy next two months, lone and fully peaks for you the amount is Rev. A. R. Red ord, at lonievithis, R. and he will forward the same to me. May the Lord five of your earthly riches to promote tyon at your last the months of the mont

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., COMMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS. KORENT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED To Canvass every County in the Union for

Abbott's History of the Civil War. VOLUME PIBST IS NOW BEADY-COMPLETED PEN-PICTURES OF THE WAR.

mil diawam No. 10 Sprace

dence. They must now sustain themselves and us, they must support the present and empower the future. They can do it. European wars have, in general, speedily The French wars drained all France of wheat and cattle. Germany was shorn of the values of its lands by the soldiery drawn rica for the food of her armies and navies. The consumption of labor has always, heretofore, diminished the product of aggriculture. That product has consequently risen in value, and the national indebtedness been increased. We are an exception. Our farms support our forces. We maintain tens of hundreds of thousands of soldiers, withdrawn from production, without difficulty, and continue to export large cargoes of grain. We clothe these soldiers from our own looms; we arm them from our own forges.

It is imperative that we should continue to do so, and that a residuum should remain

which will profitably engage their energies. When the war drums throb no longer, and the battle-lage are furl'd, In the parliament of mankind and the federation of the world.

We can do so. The statistics of war demonstrate the ability. Our acres are broader than ever before, and constantly eblarging; our mills are multiplied by more numerous looms; eur forges have reddened with fresh fires; our p-folds have augmented in number and ents; our pastures and barn-yards are populous with more horns and hoofs; our styes are ended by more ample supplies. It is not cedful to go into statistics for the demonstra-ion of these things. Since the war broke out, comotives have been moved by corn instead of coal over the railways of Indiana and Ili-nois; fleets such as we never provisioned have been made ready for the furthest seas; food has been exchanged with Europe for clo hing and money. Still, starvation and want are unknown to us; still the hill sides are set with potatos-and the intervale shaded with corns, still these and the intervale shaded with corn: still who grows ripe upon the uplands, and hay is wind-rowed over the lowlands; still the cow-bell leads heavy uddered droves to the barn yard; still we supply all our own demends, whether sary or luxurious, and contrive to export.

But the withdrawal of labor tells upon this roduction. Patriotism has taken its census of many a homestead, and the allurements of war have drawn from country boroughs and towns. Those who would naturally have been ching with intelligence and determination inst fertile acres, now move with should ered a upon their own foe and the nation's. They have left the plough in the furrow, and bequeathed against the ordinances of na'ure, that work which should be theirs to the stoopshoulders of their sires. Another year not lesson our own supply, for the many mechanical ingonuities of the nation have made one poor men equal to two good men of times past. But the passing months may, without present care, tell against the ability of exportation, and increase the value of produc-tion. We need to equal the past in every department of agriculture. If change must come, we should see to it that that change is in our favor, and that the future not only equals but surpasses the past. To accomplish this, present work and watchfulness are needed. As many acres should be brought under the yeke as at any previous time; the fields should be shaded by greater grass; the potato tops cover more space, and corn grow into a denser umbrageousness. At the same time every nght to be exerted that our flocks nd lerds are not lessened by the demands of war, and that our swine are preserved on in number and condition. The exaustion of war has rendered horses and nules more costly than ever before. Here is nother mine of wealth for those who can rear price of every article that is nearly or remotely of almonds. ultura: there has been n er period when it commanded what it does

We know that our friends of the broad acre say labor is more difficult to procure than formerly. It is coming, how ever, to meet and supply the want by every European steamer. It is provided by those of our own troops, who, afit for the arduous toils of war, are yet ment for the demands of agriculture, additionally supplied by those couthern are who are willing to exchange the unce and dangerous attendance of war wages and the lusty health of the t will come more rapidly and abun-ring the summer. Or if it should not, two men can plant and cultivate can sted by one—thanks to the inge-chanism which exalt horse and almost human intelligence. er been the time when agri.

culture promised to be so profitable as it now is; never the time when its work was so cheaply erformed, or performed under so many as-ured lights. There was never the time, acreover, when the promise of continuing alues was so great as it now is, and when ut certainty robbed hope of so little. We trust, therefore, for their own good, and the good of the whole, that our farmers will walk out with the growing sunlight, and devote broader acres to the plow; that they will assign production to fields which have long lain fallow, and that y will spread these acres with such a depth generosity of manure that poor or limited

thern S ates to such an extent that the number of acres devoted to raising wheat, corn and potatoes is now double what it was in 1860 The growth is shown in these figures, which we quote as we find them given, without being

1863. 1862. 1,000 000 1,300,000 1,500, 10,600,000 13,4 0,000 17,2 0.000 20,550 000

North. But in the North the demand vill be more enduring and more remunerative to soon as war is ended and the rebellion sublued, the South will revert to that more profi-table industry for her, which provides our mills cco. The North will be relied upon for food the spine time a prope is beginning to de-nd from us as of old. We hope that what mand from it as of eid. We hope that what is put into the ground now will in the autumn be compared from it by those fore a which shall then have returned victorious from Southern battles and battle-fields. If they are retained there beyond the expected period, their places will be filled by the immigration which already begins to foam over city wharves and fill railway cars. The work is to provide work; to so arrange the present that the future will have great harvests; to sow for the months that are coming.

Therefore, instead of uselessly studying the Therefore, instead of uselessly stadying the progress of armies; foolishly repining at losses which are the seeds of gain, ormurmuring over a taxation which begets more than its own amount, let every man possessed of one acre, or an hundred, work to wrest from his possessions their utmost yield; let every heifer the possessions their utmost yield; let every heifer the progress and grain and the sessions their utmost yield; let every heifer grow with sofficient grass and grain, and the sheep and swine swell to their former numbers by natural increase: Let the future be well and wisely provided for. It holds great divi-dends. They can only be collected by work, but with that work they are assured.

Individual and national prosperity lie over griculture. It is the foundation. It must have greater attention, and be promoted to a point which will shame the raree shows of the past. Now is the time to Now is the time for preparation. Now as moment to turn the furrows and secure

past. Now is the time for preparation. Now is the moment to turn the furrows and secure the seed. Then comes the period of growth, when every day adds wealth, and the very sunshine is coined to gold. Then comes the profit which makes men rich, and the power which holds the republic to its fastenings.

Without depreciating the value of the army or und retanding the importance of victory, we are safe in saying that the power and prosperity of the nation depend almost as largely upon the wisdom and labor of the farmers as upon the gallantry of her sons. Food must be had to gain battles. That food cannot be secured in sufficient quantities without carnest and ficient quantities without earnest and some labor, and that labor must be per-

ALBANY, May 23.

Governor Seymour has directed the District
Attorney to procure indictments against all
who were engaged in the seizure of the offices
of the New York World and the Journal of Useful Receipts .- We find in the Amerperican Druggists' Circular a number of prac-

tical receipts which may be useful to cur

TO BLEACH GUTTA-PERCHA. - Dissolv tetta-percha (one part) in 20 parts of hot ben-ole, shake the solution with one-tenth part of reshly-calcined plaster, and set aside, with ecasional agitation, for two days. The clear de brownish-yellow liquid is then decanted to another vessel containing double its bulk of cohol fortius, when the gutta will be precipi-The Tribune's 10th corps corrrespondence dated opposite Fort Darling, says that on ted in the form of a brilliantly white tenaous mass, which is pounded together in a nortar, and rolled into cylindrical sticks.

How to OBTAIN NEAT'S FOOT OIL .- A writer in the Country Gentleman thus describe he process of making this oil:

The process of obtaining this kind of oil is very simple, and many farmers often throw cient to keep all their harness, shoes, and leather machine belts in the best condition. By breaking a bone of the leg of a fat bullock cow, it will be found full of an oily sub stance which often appears as rich and edible as a roll of excellent butter. This is Neat's oot oil, and it is sometimes surprising to see ow much a foot and leg will yield when it is

properly treated.
-In order to extract the oil, wash the hoofs clean—then break up the shin bones, the finer the better, and cut the hoof and bones of the eet into small pieces. Then put them in a kettle of any kind, and pour in water enough to cover the bones. The kettle should never be filled so full that the water will boil over the top of it. The finer the bones are broken, or cut, or sawed, the sooner the oil will be driven Now, let the kettle be covered as tightly

be rebels hope to take our position

[From a note in Secretary Stanton's despatch Saturday, it will be seen that the rebel at-

NEW YORK, May 23.

tack didn't take place till Friday.—Rep]

decided movements, the rebel army will fall back, concentrating as it goes at every strong position to the immediate vicinity of Lynch-burg, which I now learn from a pripager is now

ng heavily fortified, and according to camp nors it will be the main decisive battle of

e war there. The Times's special says there has been no

found productive of important results

A rehel Lieutenant states that Lee's arms

across the Ny river, and rode along the lines and addressed a brigade telling them that they were to undertake a movement which, if

ere to undertake a movement states, and sful, would be fatal to the Yankees, and

GUINEYS STATION, May 23, 7 P. M.

The Army of the Potomac is again on the march toward Richmond. During the night dencock's corps, which has held the left of urr lines in front of Spottsylvania Courtness, took up the line of march, moving on

ksburg.
The other corps have been to-day following

the same general line, and are now passing the point at which this despatch is dated. You will observe from these indications that the

commanding General has effected the turning

vement on the right flank of Lee, who

A Herald correspondent with Butler on May 22d gives an account of a midnight assault

Our gunboats on the Appomattox joined in

ed by some of our best engineers, and are almost impregnable.

as a margin or collateral under the contract

county and the heads of the police departments for any needed force and assistance. The tailure to give this by any official under my control will be deemed sufficient cause for

The trial of Andrews, the leader in the Ju-

ly riots, commenced this morning.
The Washington Republican of last evening says: Our army at noon on Sanday was fifteen miles beyond Spottsylvania Court-bouse, and everything was progressing successfully.

nate to strike out the \$300 clause in the en-

Senate to strike out the \$300 clause in the en-rolment act will probably fail in the House. There is some prospect that Senator Wil-son's proposition to draft for a single year will be adopted.

The Arkansas question assumes an import-

ant phase, and the Senator and Representa-tive from that State are claiming admission to

The attempt which will be made

. WASHINGTON, May 24.

NEW YORK, May 24.

NEW YORK, May 24.

the road parallel with Ny river, early

with a lid as it can be conveniently, and boil the bones thoroughly all day. Of course, it will be understood that more water must be The object of covering the kettle with a lose lid is to retain the heat as much as possible, and thus expel the oil from the bones. The hot water and s'eam will liquify the oil and expel it from the bones, when it will immediately rise to the surface of the water. Therefore it is very important that the water should not be allowed to evaporate so low that the oil that has risen to the surface of the water hould come in contact with the dry hoofs and

bones, as much of it will be absorbed by them, and will be lost unless it be again expelled by When there appears to be oil enough on the surface of the water, pour in a pailful or two of cold water to stop the boiling, or let the fire burn down. Now dip off the oil into some clean vessel, and boil them again until there is oil enough to be dipped off again. The oil that is obtained by the first boiling is purer than that which is obtained at the second or

third boiling.
"There will be some water among the oil which must be evaporated; therefore, put the oil in a clean kettle and heat it just hot enough o evaporate the water, and the oil will be eady for use. Great care must be exercised n heating the oil, so as not to burn it. As soon as the oil begins to simmer a little, the oil may be removed from the fire, as the water as evaporated. Water in oil, heated to the iling point, will be converted into steam almost instantaneously, as may be seen by al-owing a few drops to fall into boiling oil or oot lard. [This occurs from the difference of the two limits of th quids, that of linseed oil being 597 deg.—EDS.] Let the oil be kept in a jug corked tightly, and it will be ready for use at any time for years to come. In very cold weather, however, it will require a little warming before using it.

SCARLET COLOR ON WOODEN FIGURES .-Boil a little of best carmine with distilled water for four or five minutes in a glass or porcelain vessel, then add gradually some aq. ammoniæ, oil a little longer, then cool. The wood mus be left immersed in this liquid for some time.

BLACK VARNISH FOR FLEXIBLE SURFACES. Take of asphaltum, in course powder, 24 ounces, macerate in a flask for a day or two, with fre-quent shaking, in 21 fluidounces of benzine. Decant the clear solution, and mix it with that of one or two ounces of manilla elemi, and one ounce of balsam copaiba in sufficient benzine; if necessary add more benzine to get the proper

To Powder Camphor and Gum Resins. A writer in the Schweizerische Wochenschrift Pharmacie recommends, instead of the usual nethod with alcohol, to reduce the camphor to powder by means of an ordinary kitchen grater, and separate the finest powder by sif ing The coarse pieces may be used for some other purpose. We are included to think that powder prepared by this method will keep better than when it has been in contact with liquid. another mine of wealth for those who can rear them; and they can be, as they have been, raised over the whole country. Look at the

> OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION .- M. Homolle oas found the following powder efficacious in two cases, where obstinate constipation had raised the question of operation for artificial anus: Powdered strychnine, one-fiftieth of a grain; powdered nux vomica, one-fifth of a grain; calcined magnesia, six grains; mix. One powder a day at first, then two, and finally per diem. In both cases the bowels moved, and the symptoms of suspected internal strangulation disappeared.

GENUINE COLOGNE WATER.—One of the Farinas Las published the following formula this celebrated perfume, which we copy in the Zeitschrift des Norddeutschen Apoth eker - Vereins; R Benzoini (purified 2 ounces.

Ol. Lavandule 4 " by weight.
Ol. Rosmarini 2 "
Alcoholis fortioris 9 gallons. To this solution

are added successively: Ol. Neroli,
Ol. Neroli petits grains,
Ol. Limonis, of each 10 2 5 ounces,
Ol. Lirantii Dulcis,

Ol. Limetta, Ol. Bergamii, of each 20 4-5 ounces. Tinct. Flori geranil rosei q. s. Mecarate for some weeks, then fill into flasks.

WHAT THE CAPTURED GENERALS JOHNSON What the Captured Generals Johnson and G. H. Stuart Have to Say.—The army correspondent of the N. Y. Times says:

The rebel Gen. Johnson, captured this morning, gives the following explanation of how the rebel right flank came to be turned this morning: The flank was held by the division of Johnson, who had a very strong position. Yesterday, however, a battery which had been planted on this position was taken away by his superiors in command. Johnston, at one o'clock his morning sent word requesting the return of the battery and any requesting the return of the battery and any

requesting the return of the battery and any other artillery there might be to spare, and expressing conviction that the enemy (we) would make an attempt on the right at daybreak. The battery was returned to him, but too late, and he was just getting it into position when Hancock made his attack.

General Johnson has played an important part in late operations. It was he that punished Griffin's division so badly on Thursday, and who turned our right on Friday night, capturing General Seymour.

spturing General Seymour.

Seven A. M.—A most interesting scene is now before us at headquarters. Major-General Ed. Johnson, who, with his whole divis-

now before us at headquarters. Major-General Ed. Johnson, who, with his whole division, was captured this morning, has just been brought up, under the charge of an officer, to headquarters in the woods, where Generals Grant and Meade and their staffs are seated around a bivouse fire. General Meade, who had been an old friend of General Johnson, shook hands with him and introduced him to General Grant.

"Formerly of the 6th infantry?" inquires the Lieutenant-General. "Yes," replies the rebel General, "you were in the 4th, and we were both in the one brigade." Of course, military et quette precluded any other inquiries than those of a purely personal character. To the question whether Gen. Wadsworth was dead, he replied that such was his belief, though he was not positive. Our Generals, Seymour and Shaler, who were captured in the battles of the Wilderness, he had yester-day-seen at Lee's headquarters. Longstreet he reports severely but not mortally wounded. Almost all the staff appear to have been old friends and acqua ntances of Johnson, and numerous mutual inquiries in Seats in Congress.

Better news has been received here from Little Rock within a day or two. Headquartess Army of the Potomac, Guinney's Station, May 22.

The advance of the army, under Hancock, arrived at Milford yesterday, and was met by a force of the enemy, said to be 3,000 strong, and drove them through town, pursuing them some distance. Our loss is unknown.

An attack was made on our headquarters tain, near Guinney's Station, yesterday afternoon. The 114th Pennsylvania reserve, with be 68th Pennsylvania volunteers, form ine and drove the rebels, cons the 9th Kentucky cavalry, across the bridge. One man of the 68th Pennsylvania was killed and two or three wounded. A number of prisoners were taken. old friends and acquantances of Johnson, and numerous mutual inquiries in regard to old army comrades are being made. General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, when he met him, had a mind to make a set speech, but the old familiar formula, "Ed, I'm glad to see you," came out in a salutation, to which Johnson replied: "Well, Hunt, under the circumstance, I am not glad to see you." He spoke of the abomination of such a country as the Wilderness to HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 22, 10 P. M. Hancock is seven miles south of Bowling

on of such a country as the Wilderness to

ora captive drew back, saying that "his eelings would not allow him to shake hands"

ident which has just created a merry

reen, and occupies the bridge over Matta-ony. Our cavalry had a good deal of fightpeny. Our cavalry had a good deal of a peny, our position now is deemed important, and Richmond is in creater danger than ever. OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 24, 10 P. M.

To Major-General Dix: besiden to the North Aban, following closely. Lee's army. The 5th and 6th corps moved by way of Barris's store to Jericho's Ford, and the 5th corps succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting a position without much opposition. Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked and handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us.

We cantured some prisoners, and everything We captured some prisoners, and everything looks exceedingly favorable. Another despatch, giving detail movements of our corps, and speaking of the rebei assault on Warren's

on, says he was attacked with great vehave never heard more rapid firing, either of srtillery or musketry, which resulted in a repulse of the enemy. A position was attack-ed by Hancock, but the rebels were intrenched

and in considerable force between the creek New York, May 23. A Fredericksburg correspondent of the Tribune, states that three gurboats anchored there, on their way up the river. They sent an expedition three miles into the country, e had crossed and the river and made fortifi ne had crossed and the river and made Drain-cations, and resisted his onest; but before dark he had forced them from their works and driven them across the stream. It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was great. Our losses were inconsiding Acting Master of the rebel navy cepuaring Acung Master of the recei havy.
Three men killed, six captured, including the
Acting Master. They said if our gunbouts
had been two days later they would have
been captured by rebels organized for that The rebels charged against our artillery, and

fered especially from canister.
Despatches from General Grant dated at 3 'clock this morning have also been received.
'hey state that the enemy has fallen back dated opposite Fort Daning, any that on Thursday morning the rebels advanced on our entrenched line across the river and engaged on pickets, but were driven back. The firing on our skirmish line is incessant. Our pickets wounded probably number 150. Toward dusk the rebels made a vigorous atom the North Anna and we are in pu Negroes who have come in say Lee has fallen tack on Richmond. Other official despatches from headquarters say Warren, Barnside, and ancock are pushing forward after the re-cating army. Warren captured a good numer of prisoners last evening, but had not time o count them or ascertain his loss.

teck in force on our skirmishers, but without effect. Our defences have been greatly strengthened.

Rebel despatches represent the enemy's force at from 20,000 to 30,000, under Beauregard. Hancock is storming the rifle pits on this ide of the river. Last evening he also took etween 100 and 200 prisoners, and drove many ebels into the river where they were drowned. Last Thursday morning rapid artillery firg commenced in front of Ames's division. Warren also captured some official papers, t decreased soon after—probably tempora-y. The rebel batteries in the ravine on our nt were then pounding away at the woods nong which was an official order calling ou oys 15 years of age to garrison Richmond.
Ambulance men and musicians were also on their right, dropping a shell or two into our dered to the ranks. Sheridan this morning was at Dunkirk, and works. Fighting was expected that day, as

will be at Milford to night. No despatches have been received to day from Sherman, and none are expected for several days. Despatches from Butler have been received to-day, reating briefly to the respective forces.

Admiral Lee, in a telegram dated the 221, on the Secretary of the Navy, states that last hight and Saturday might the enemy made an The World's correspondent says that in the event of Grant flanking Lee, as he will virtually do, and this is beyond peradventure a fact, which Lee himself admits under his untack and were handsomely repulsed.

A despatch from Canby, dated the 18th, nouth of Red river, states that Banks's troops

rrived at Simmsport yesterday, and will each Morganza to-day. The army is in bet-er condition than could be expected, and will occur be ready to resume offensive operations. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War,

fighting since the rebel attack on our commu-nications with Frodericksburg on Thursday. There is every reason to believe that the movements on Friday and Saturday will be New York, May 25. The Herald's correspondent says that Hanek moved his corps at midnight on the 20th, following the road opened by Colonel Watkins, and merched to Bowling Green un-obstructed, crossing the Mattapony at Milford. numbered, before the battles, 80,000 to 90,000 men, and that he has lost 25,000 to 28,000. He also says the rebel army has plenty of provis-After proceeding directly south a mile

Hancock halted the column and formed a line of battle in so commanding a position on the crest of a range of hills, where he is confident he can stand against any force that Lee will ons.

The correspondent states that less than At 3 o'clock on Friday morning Birney's,
Orawford's, and Bussell's divisions advanced.
Their movements were so rapid and unexpectable that the table picted line was controlled. eem it prudent to attack with. We occupy the railroad between the rebel army and Richmond over which Lee trausports all his supplies for his army. Lee must vacate his stronghold in the swamps and for-ests near Spottsylvania Court-house and cut his way through the net in which he is en-tangled, and march his army to Richmond, or the Army of the Potomac will crush him ed that the rebel picket line was captured almost to a man, and swept on until over three miles had been gained and hundreds of prisonrs taken.

Prisoners state that Lee came with them

Prisoners state that Lee came with them

where he lies.

where he lies.

Another correspondent says Lee's position from Spottsylvania is comepletely turned, and that he will be compelled to abandon it. It is now a race who shall first reach the next is now a race who shall first reach the next. dvising them to make it successful. He told hem they were close to our rich stores and mmense baggage; and a determined assault would give them everything we possess. line of rebel defences, which is reported to be on the North Anna river. Lee is a trifle on the Nord Anna river. Lee is a trine ahead. Our army is in good condition.

On the afternoon of the 21st, Gen. Wright was attacked, but the enemy was put to flight. Another correspondent says of the fight at Milford Station, that French announced that rebel White's cavalry had been forced from a facility desiring and that the best forced from a fanked position, and that they beat a hasty retreat, leaving behind six officers and six ty men, beside a quantity of wearing apparel, &c., sent up from Richmond the day previous. The Herald's 19th corps correspondentsays: morning reached Galnea Station, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, two miles due south from Fredericksburg, flaence pushed onward, following the railroad, and to-night finds the head of Hancock's column at Bowling Green, 18 miles south of Fredericksburg. ultaneous with the attack on our here was firing on the right of the 19th division, and the cavalry attacked our extreme right wing, composed of Ferreor's colored

The attack was met with great steadiness and a heavy volley from the colored troops brought the rebels to a halt. They formed gain, however, and advanced moved again it was met with the

movement on the right hank of Lee, who is now hastly falling back to take up a more defensive position. It is expected that his next stand will be on the South Anna river, atthough he may endeavor to hit us while moving by his flank, just as he did when outbravery.

Finding they could make no impression they left the field next morning. Not a rebel was seen on our front line as on our left.

Rabel strategy, so often successful with this Rebel strategy, so often successful with tarmy, of cutting off our supplies, failed, a they abandoned the attempt with disgust. fishked in his lines on the Rapid Ann.
Heavy firing in front this moment was heard across the Ny, where one of our columns was moving a mile south by West, Guineys Stailed, and NEW YORK, May 24. Extended details of Sherman's operations in the Tribune show that, after severe fighting on the morning of the 16th, the rebels were found to be in full retreat, their supplies and

tion, which is the point of confluence of the Po and Ny rivers, and at this point the stream was crossed by means of Guineys Bridge, which is in our possession.

Our present front, which puts us in a very advantageous position in regard to the enemy, perfectly covers our communications, which are by way of Fredericksburg and Aquia munition trains burning, but their artillery ried off. We have 4,000 prisoners, and undreds more are coming in.

Gen. Hooker has crossed the river near Reaca, and Schofield has crossed near Pelton. Stoneman with the 9th cavalry is pursuing.

Johnston engaged them with artillery that The railroad will soon be all right from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg, and will doubtless be put in order south of that point as we advance.

The trial of John W. W. Andrew, the leader of the July riots, concluded last evening. He was convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing for three years. He made two speeches, in which he said that he did not intend inciting the riotby the rebels on the night previous. Our pickets received the fire firmly, and gradually fell beck, when our artilizery opened upon the advancing rebels with withering discharges ers, and did all that he could to deter them, but admitted he sympathized with them in oppos-ing the draft, and claimed that he had a per-fect right to express his opinion.

of grape and canisters.

Heavy Siege guns and light batteries were brought to bear, and the rebels mowed down like grass, but still they advanced, receiving another slaughtering discharge, when they Washington, May 24.
Charles E. Mix, Chief Clerk of the Indian
Bureau, has returned from his mission to the
Sx Nations. He was unsuccessful in a treaty
for the surrender of certain lands in Kansas, A rebel caisson exploded, scattering death wing to divisions among their leading m CUMBERLAND, MD., May 24. Gen. Hunter assumed command on the 21st, with his headquarters

Our gunoaus on the Appomattox joined in shelling the woods where the robel reserves were stationed, and finally the robels finding our forces so well prepared to receive them, withdrew, leaving their dead on the field, numbering 263. Our defences were construct-PHILADELPHIA, May 25. The Bulletin has the following special dis-batch, dated Washington, May 25: The Re-oublican has issued an extra which contains the following highly important and glorious almost impregnable.

The Times's Washington special says that
the Senate Military Committee is considering
the proposition to allow the President to call the following highly important and glorious intelligence: It gives us pleasure to be able to announce that intelligence has reached this city that Lee, after falling back from the North Anna, as has already been stated, commenced a hasty retreat. He had reached a point beyond the South Anna, pursued with great vigor by Grant. The latter is in the saddle all the time, day and night, directing general movements in person. Unless Lee stops to fight to-day, we shall next hear of a grand conflict for the city of Richmond before or in the works of that city.

Reports say that Jeff Davis and his Cabinet left Richmond some days ago. There is little doubt that Bichmond is by this time pretty well cleaned out of inhabitants, and that it is nothinteers for less than three years; also to repeal the \$300 exemption clause.

The Supreme Court Judge Wylee decided that gold speculations are contrary to public policy, and that the plaintiff cau neither recover profits made on former hands of the department or monics deposited with them for the purchase of gold.

New York, May 24.

Governor Seymour's letter to District Atterney Hale, in relation to the seizure of the World and Journal of Commerce, says:

It is charged that these acts of violence were done without legal process, and without the legal sanction of State laws. If this be true, the offenders must be punished; if the owners of the above-named journals have violated State or national laws, they must be proceeded against and punished by those laws, as any action against them outside of a legal process is crime. The Governor argues the matter at length, and concludes: "In making your inquiries, and in prosecuting the parties implicated, you will call upon the sheriff of the county and the heads of the police departments for any needed force and assistance.

cleaned out of inhabitants, and that it is nothing less than a fortress.

There is still a large number of our sick and wounded at Fredericksburg.

Skirmishes with guerillas occur daily, and

are always in our favor WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 25, 9 P. M. To Major-General Dix.

The latest from Grant's headquarters ; Carmel Church, 1 P. M. yesterday. The despatch says that everything is good. Warren has 600 prisoners, Hancock some 300, and Wright has picked up some 200. The whole number resulting from yesterday's operations will not fall short of 100. Warren's loss is not over 300 killed and wounded. The prison who are in a great part North Carolinians, are much discouraged, and say Lee has deceived them. The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of the men, still Hancock and Warren will reach the South Ann by nightfall.

Gen. Butler, in a despatch dated 7 o'clock this morning, reports that "Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, lately promoted, with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, made an attack upon my post at Wilson's Whaff, on the north side of the James river below Fort Day f the James river, below Fort Powhattan garrisoned by two regiments, all negro troops Brigadier-General Wild, commanding, an

mes handsomely repulsed.

Before the attack, Lee sent in flags, stating that he had a force to take the place, and demanded its surrender; and said, that, in case the garrison should surrender, they should be turned over to the authorities at Richmond as prisoners of war, but, if this proposition wa rejected, he would not be answerable for th consequences when he took the place. Wild replied: "We will try tha!" wild replied: We will try that I better forcements were at once sent, but the fight was over before their arrival. Our loss is not yet reperted. No other reports of army operations have been received by the department since our telegram of 930 last evening.

E. M. STANTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24. An arrival from the James river reports everything quiet. There had been no fight-ing or skirmishing since Saturday night, the Later-5 A. M.—This morning Gen. Gilmore went out on a reconnoissance and at 3:30 A. M. met the enemy in some force. After an engagement of four and a half hours be completely routed them. Our loss is very

singnt.

It is reported that nearly one-half of Beau-regard's forces left him yesterday, and march-ed toward Richmond—probably to reinforce The rebels have made nine attacks on our achments, and have been repulsed each

SYRACUSE, May 25. the administration of Abraham Lincoln and recognize his integrity and patriotic efforts to suppress the rebellion which he found in exsuppress the rebellion which he found in ex-istence upon his inauguration, and hereby express its preference for his renomination for the office of President of the United States.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 25. A letter from Fredericksburg yesterday says that a number of ambulances, under a a flag of truce, have gone to Chancellors ille Court-bouse to gather up such of our wound-ed as were left in the Wilderness. The guerillas in that district continue their depredations.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864

The Union Democratic State Convention, which met in this city yesterday, adjodrned at a late hour last night, having successfully completed its labors. The Convention was one of the largest and most respectable that ever met in the Commonwealth. Its proceedings from beginning to end were marked by perfect harmony and by patriotic enthusiasm. It was an inspiring success. Kentucky, as we knew, is still herself! A report of the proceedings will be found on the next page. The convention was addressed by the Hon. James for their defence this tremendous slaughter. If they had all joined the Society of Friends Guthrie, Colonel Wolford, Lieutenant-Governor Jacob, the Hon. Richard H. Hanson, they could hardly have expressed a greater General John B. Huston, and the Hon. A. H. aversion to war. Ward. The speeches were received with high applause. We hope to be able hereafter to furnish our readers with sketches of the more deliberate of these admirable efforts. They were worthy of the occasion, which is exalted

Meanwhile, we congratulate patriots everylofty spirit of the true Union men of Kentucky as evinced in this glorious demonstration. May the demonstration kindle new hope in the patriots of the country and stimthrill of inspiration through the loyal heart of the Commonwealth. "PURPOSES OF THE WAR."-Under this title

n the official report of the proceedings of Congress; we find the following resolution. together with the proceedings touching it. Whereas it was solelmnly declared by this To use on the 22i day of July, 1861, speaking a the name of the people of the United States and in the fage of the world, that the present will war was waged for no purpose of conuest or oppression, but solely to restore the inion, with all the rights of the people and the States unique is a similar whereas a civil of the States unimpaired; and whereas a civil war like the present is the most grievous of all national calamities, producing, as it does, bloodshed, spoliation, and anarchy, public debt, official corruption, and general demoralization; and whereas the American Government seat the state of ment cannot rightfully wage war upon any portion of its people except for the sole pur-pose of vindicating the Constitution and laws, and restoring both to their just supremacy; and whereas a restoration of peace is essen-tial to the perpetuation of a system of repuban government, it is now eminently befit ilean government, it is now eminently bent-ting a Christian and homogeneous people, in the triumph of our arms and in the exultation of victory, to tender the olive branch as a sub-stitute for the sword; therefore, Resolved, That the President be required to

make known by public proclamation, or otherwise, to all the country, that whenever any State now in insurrection shall submit herself State now in insurrection shall submit herself to the authority of the Federal Government, as defined by the Constitution, all hostilities against her shall cease, and such State shall be protected from all external interference with her local laws and institutions, and her people shall be guarantied in the full enjoyment of all those rights which the Federal Government gave them; and in the exercise of a sound and patriotic discretion, he shall proclaim a general amnesty to all those who, by sels, have been induced to engage in the work of rebellion.

The result of the proceedings touching this olution was the laying of the resolution on the table by the Republican party. Thus has the Republican party declared

anew, that, so far as depends on itself, the purpose of the war is not the restoration of the Union, but the destruction of it. The Republican party renews this declaration at every turn of events, meanwhile exerting its whole strength to carry the declaration into effect. Surely it is high time the honest lovers of the Union in the Republican party had opened their eyes to the monstrous treason of the party. The victory of the Republican party in November will sound the knell of the Union as sure as the victory is compassed. Of this we have no more doubt than we have of our existence. In the event of a Republican victory in November, the sun of the national hope will go down in blackness and blood. Let patriots work, we again implore,

no man can work.

A very interesting as well as important discussion on the Anglo-Rebel rams lately took place in the British House of Lords, in which Lord Derby assailed and Lord Russell defended the Ministry. The defence of Lord Russell was triumphant.

amount is expended in vessels, arms, horses, supplies, and munitions of war, which employs a large proportion of the productive force of the country, and in passing through the hands of traders and contractors leaves a large aggregate of profit in the pockets of those classes, to a certain extent additional to what is realized in times of peace.

It would, however, be a grand mistake to conclude hence that the war is increasing the arration from all other Dyes in use in this country or line Europe.

Classified or 's Hair Preservative. of Lord Russell was triumphant.

The purpose of Lord Derby was to convict the Ministry of illegality and oppressiveness in dealing with the Messrs. Laird, the builders of the rams. Derby is the leader of the Tory party. We need hardly say that he has no great affection for us, and no great hostility to the rebels. In a speech of two hours' length he endeavored to show that nothing could be more frank and honorable than the conduct of the Lairds, and that when they ormed the Government that they were the Government had no right to go farther, but should have accepted their statement and have allowed the rams to be delivered to Bravay and his agents. His speech was not wanting in wit and point.

But Barl Russell in a much briefer speech. marked by great plainness, honesty and good sense, made a most effective reply. It was otorious, he said, that the Confederate States had agents in England and France to procure ships of war. He was convinced by overwhelming evidence that the agents had obtained builders, both on the Clyde and on the Mersey, to engage in the construction of ironclad vessels. The Messrs. Laird, the Messrs. Miller, the Messrs. Fraser, and others have done everything in their power, by fitting out ships, by engaging in contracts for supplying ressels of war to the Confederates, to give the United States a just cause of war against England. The Lairds denied, indeed, that they were building the rams for the South. So they denied that they were building the Alabama to be used against the United States. They said that the rams were intended for M. Bravay. The assertion urned cut to be untrue. Next they named them El Tousson, and El Mounassir to support their declaration that they were intended for the Pacha of Egypt. That turned out to be equally untrue. Earl Russell maintained therefore that the Government had good reason for detaining the vessels, and that it was his duty to detain them. He closed by expressing his conviction that it was the duty of England to maintain strict neutrality in the struggle in this country.
When the discussion closed, there were five

peers on the ministerial benches and three on har would not press his motion in face of the over-whelming majority which he saw opposite to him. Derby's speech shows what we should him to expect, in case he came into power.

Aliev troublesome

Minesota...

Minesota...

Minesota...

Minesota...

157,207,707

Minesota...

158,622,85

N. Bampshire. 103,622,85

New Jersey...

280,609,009

New York...

290,361,201

Oregon...

290,361,601

Rhode Island...

201,246,685 to England. It is singular that he does not see that if other nations adopt his ideas of the duties of a neutral, England will in the end suffer disastrously.

"It is impossible," says the Boston Courier, "to converse ten minutes with an verage abolitionist without being satisfied that his ruling passion is not love of liberty, or even of the negro, but hatred, dire, malignant, unrelenting hatred to the Southern cople. To ruin the objects of his mad rage, he is willing to sacrifice every interest of the country, to demoralize its population, see its best blood shed in civil strife, and its whole tuture mortgaged in irretrievable debt. Religion, honor, patriosism-all are swallowed

Brigadier-General Willich, who was wounded in the fight at Resaca, came up on the Nashville train last night. He was struck by a musket-ball, which entered the front of the right side, and came out in the vicinity of the spine. The wound is quite severe. The General is en route for home.

THOSE PEACE-LOVING EUROPEANS.-Since our war began, says the Providence Journal. many of the Europeans, particularly of the French and the English, have not ceased to hold up their hands in holy horror of the blood-thirstiness of the Americans. They have expressed their amazement that we did not put an end to this destructive war. When we told them that we were more grieved than they possibly could be at the effusion of blood. but that we were defending great principles, which were more valuable even than life, they ridiculed or insulted us, and declared that at any rate no principles could rightly demand

Now what a spectacle has northern Europe

exhibited for the last few weeks! Two great nations have been pounding one small one with all their might and main. They have captured one after another of its lines of deences. They have desolated its territory. They have bombarded some of its towns. where on the overpowering strength and the They have overrun a large part of its kingdoms, and have destroyed a great number of lives. Where were these friends of peace while this bloody and fearful work was going on? Who has heard any outeries against the ulate them to new efforts in behalf of its sal- cruelty with which two great powers persist vation. Such we are sure will be its effect in driving a small but gallant nation to the on the patriots of Kentucky. It will send a direct extremity? A conference has been in session in London nominally to settle the difficulty. But Austria and Prussia refuse to suspend hostilities during the session, and continue their work of destruction with undiminished fury. It is the general belief in London that the conference is only a solemn mockery. The Austrian and Prussian Ministers are so hampered with instructions and restrictions that they can effect nothing. They are obliged to send home continually for further instructions. The conference meets and adjourns, and accomplishes literally nothing. Meanwhile the slaughter goes on. The best blood of that noble old Danish stock flows every day. But where are the Europe. an peace-makers? Where are the men who are so shocked at the continuance of our war? Who hears their protest against European blood-thirstiness? And yet who, that knows anything of the questions at issue in Europe and here, would for a moment venture to compare the cause for which the Allies are deluging Denmark with blood with that for which we are contending? Oh! foreign hypocrites, whited sepulchres, henceforth keep

your peace concerning us! The New York World regards it as a nelancholy fact that some philanthropic Republicans are endeavoring to belittle the crusade of Calico against Cashmere by persuading the fair crusaders that Connecticut silks are, after all, better than Lyons taffetas, and Massachusetts straw hats more becoming than Leghorns. This smells miserably of the shop and robs sacrifice of its sanctity by easing it of its pangs.

We don't charge that the radicals de sire the continuance of the war, but certainly, if they did desire it, they would be likely to pursue exactly the course they are pursu-

The most worthless banks in this coun

try we take to be the Banks of Red river. THE DRAIN OF THE WAR .- There is a very THE DRAIN OF THE WAR.—There is a very general idea that the war is adding largely to the wealth of the country. All branches of industry are active; labor is fully employed and well remunerated; traders are making good profits, and their business is, perhaps, good pronts, and their outsiness is, pernaps, paying them better than in ordinary years; money is abundant, and is therefore spent freely and freely invested in new enterprises; and from all these facts it is concluded that the nation is just now amassing wealth at a more rapid rate than in years of peace. There is no deraying the restricts by the conclusion. more rapid rate than in years of peace. There is no denying the premises, but the conclusion is a radical mistake. The war creates an immense demand additional to that created by the ordinary consumption of the population. The cost of the army and navy, exclusive of bounties and pay to officers and men, amounts to about \$500,000,000 a year. This immense amount is expended in vessels, arms, horses, while it is yet day; the night cometh, when

aggregate wealth of the nation. The com-modities that pass through the hands of the merchant into the army are not for the purposes of reproduction, but end in being them-selves destroyed and in destroying hie and property. A machine shop employed in the manufacture of agricultural implements or menufacturing machinery, is sending into the field or the workshop reproductive agents to increase the national wealth; but that same shop employed in the manufacture of rifles or cannon is sending into the field the means for killing or disabling the living reproducers and for the destruction of property. The ship-builder who launches a steamer for trading ouilding the rams for M. Bravay, of Paris, with a distant port, helps to develop the resources of the country; but when he builds an iron-clad he puts upon the ocean a destroyer of its commerce. The machinist on-the ship-builder realizes in each case the same profiton their product; but it is clear that the product in the two cases tells very differently upon the wealth of the country. In the one case he helps to increase the products of the country; in the other to destroy them. Thus it is with all the extra business created by the war. Instead of being regarded as the measure of the increase of weath, it should be viewed as the true indication of the rate a which we are destroying our resources. We have now say 600,000 men in the field and on the ocean; besides these we have probably 400 000 more in their graves or permanently disabled, making a total of 1,000,000 of the chief producers of the country lost from its productive force and transformed into destroy-ers. The loss of this million of men from the various industries may be considered as equiv various industries may be considered as equiv-alent to the withdrawal of one-fifth, not of the number of the producing population, but of its actual force, for the men who have gone into the army are the most stalwart and active

pulation of the country.
What does the loss of this class amount to what does all loss of this class amount to, in its bearings on the increase of wealth. The increase of wealth in the States now subject to Federal jurisdiction from 1850 to 1860 w.as, according to the census, \$6 662 000,000. It is reasonable to suppose that in 1861 the growth would be at the rate of \$750,000,000 a year. Take away one-fifth of the force that creates this increase, and we have a loss of \$150,000,000 per annum—or estimated in currency, a 000 per annum—or estimated in currency, loss of \$260,000,000 per annum. For the pu pose of showing the data on which these es mates are based we give the following sta-ment of the "real" wealth of the respecti States from the U.S. Census of 1860:

.. 301,628,4-6 ... 122 777,571 ... 219,217,364 8. 573,342 286 ... 59,787,285 363,966,69

The loss to the country by the withdrawal of these producers from production is not to be estimated merely by the extent to which pro-duction is limited, but also by the destruction of property and life of which the men become the agents as soldiers. It is impossible to es timate the enormous aggregate under this head. The loss has fallen chiefly upon the rebel States, and must amount to a very large per-centage of their accumulated wealth. For three years the cotton crop has been suspend ed, which is ordinary years would have realized \$250,000,000 a year. Here is a loss, through non-production, of \$750,000,000—equivalent to \$1,312,000,000 in currency. The North too has had to suffer a proportionate loss through having to pay four times the ordinary price for cotton fabrics or to substitute for them more certify goods made of other man for them more costly goods made of other ma

alike involved in the presecution of the

GUERILLAS IN THE VICINITY OF TAYLORS- BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, VILLE, KENTUCKY .- A squad of fifteen guerillas, armed to the teeth, passed within two miles of Taylorsville, Kentucky, on Tuesday evening last. They came from toward Chapthe ill effects of bad dyee, and invigorates the Hair for 16c. GRAY, EED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Drugsists, de. lin, and were travelling in the direction of Shelbyville. They were depredating the country, and calling upon all persons who were drafted in the recent drawing in Kentucky, trying to induce them to join their band. They were not obtaining recruits at a UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION, IN
Blardin county, near the mouth of Salt
River, will be sold or exchanged for
property near this city. Inquire at this very rapid rate, although they argued the case in the strongest terms, and denounced the drafted men who refused to join them as poor, cowardly conscripts. We did not learn who is in command of the gang.

SHERMAN AGAIN ON THE MARCH.-The Nashville Union of yesterday says it has received reliable information that Sherman's army is again on the march further Dixieward, and that he has flanked Alatoona on the west, taking the road to Dallos, in Paulding county Thus far we have no further particulars, though we shall expect something soon. There will doubtless be a fight or a foot-race speedily.

BARRACKS NEWS .- A light business was transacted at the Barracks yesterday. The ceipts were eighty convalescents from varicus points, and eight deserters from Indianapolis. The transfers were one hundred stragglers and recruits to Nashville, and five to ington. Nine prisoners were forwarded to Nashville, and five to Lexington. No arests were reported as being made upon the J. S. Evans, who telegraphed the

port of the wounding of Colonel M. C. Tay. lor, 15th Kentucky, writes: "I was premature in my telegraph to the effect that Colonel Taylor had been wounded, though I had the report from several sources which I considered reliable. When last heard from, he was

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, try a 50 cents bottle of Dr. Strickland's Mellifiacous Cough Balsam. We have tried it and can recommend it.

m13 d2aw&we3w driver, and extra needles. We will pay a liberal said expenses, or give large commission. For p ticulars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp and address.

2. S. PAGS, Tolodo, O., and the said of the commission of the U. States Beautiful colored Photographs at Coop-

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. er's new Gallery, Main street, three doors above Third. m16 d14&s w2m DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of gro "Old pictures copied, enlarged, and fine-ly painted, at Cooper's Fine Art Gallery, Main street, three doors above Third. m16 d14&s w2m

In this city, on the 12th inst., Robert Brown, aged years, formerly of Montreal, Canada. On Thesday afternoon, the 24th instant, Mrs. MARY L. PARKER, wife of Watts Parker, in the 46th year of her age. On vesterday, the 24th, at 2 o'clock, Eugenie Gosser, byears of age. Maguire's Coloring Restorative,

DIED.

H as the property of restoring gray hair, And changing it back to its original color. It entirely eradicates diseases of the scalp, Bemoves dandruff, and cleaness the head. Behoves dangenn, and cheeps it from falling of, And promotes its growth and healthy aspearance. Lacies will find it an elegant toilet article, Making the hair dark and lustrous (without dyeing.) Prepared and sold by J. & O. MAGUIEE, southwest corner of Second and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Price, \$1 per bottle. m28 deod3m&w3m

Maguiro's Compound Extract Eenne THE GREAT FAME WHICH THIS MEDICINE
I has acquired both here and throughout the Armies of the West and South as a remedy for Diarrhosa,
Dynentery, and all rebased condition of the bowels,
almost precludes the recessity of advertising it in
this city. MELOST MANHOOD RESTORED TO

CUETIS, Box 2,697 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa. HEADS THAT REBEL against the rules of Taste and Beauty, in their color or in the loss of all their color, may be changed in a

Without the USE of MEDICINE. The greatest discovery of the age. Circular sent free. Address Dr. S.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative, a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor Home, New York, Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Drossers. Dy all Hair Dressers.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, 30th may 1861, about noom, at the Ocourt house door in Louisville, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the Books, Plats, and Pasers made in part execution of the work of Complete Abstracts and Indexes of all the Tiles to Lots and Lands in Louisville and Jefferson county.

A Plat showing all the patents together with nearly all the recorded plats, and about one-haif of the indexes and many asstracts, are aiready doms, and the work might be completed in less time than had been considered to the completed in the constant of the move of the completed in less time than had been considered to the constant of Bodley, Casseday, & Beattle.

WM S. BODLEYY.

WM S. BODLEY,
JAMES A BEATTLE,
J. H. M. BEATTLE,
Admrid S of Alex. Casseds, dec'd,
m10 d5&w3&dzsth2wh&30th

MAIR DYE! HAIR DYS! DATUELLOB'S celebrated Halis DYE & De Bess E Date World. The only Hownless, True, and Relieb 4 Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Periodicanages Hed, Rusty, of Gray Hair Instantiy to a Gloss of Rasawal Brosses without Injuring the Hair of Hair of the Hair

ris New Tollet Croum for Bressing Desirable Two-story Brick Dwelling-House with 1½ Acres of Ground FOR SALE VERY LOW. A TWO-STORY DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, having every accommodation for a large fam-ing, with large parlor, dining room, family

having every accummodation for a large familiary in the serve accummodation for a large familiary from, hall, chambers, kitchen, servants house, stable, gool well of water, and a fine garden. This prepert, is in the pleasant town of Bloomfild, Nilson ceunty, Ky, 38 aliles by a good turapike from Leuisville, formerly occupied by W. B. Finley, and now by E. B. McKay, Eq. Any one wishing to reside in a pleasant town can obtain a good house at a small cost for cash or in explange for Louisville property. SEWING MACHINES Were awarded the Highest Premiums over all com petitors at the late State Fairs of For terms, &c., apply to T. H. Miles, Esq., Bloom-ield, Ky., or B. A. Robinson & Co., Louisville, Ky. m25 d12&w4 Early Physical Degeneracy AMERICAN PEOPLE,

And the early me's melody decline of childhood and Youth, test published by DB STONE, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hyglenic Institute.

A Treatise on the above subject, the cause of Nervous Debility, Marasmus, and Consumption; Wasting of the Vital Finids the mysterious and hidden causes for Palifixine, impaired Nutrition and Bigestion. Transent sent by letter and mail as usual.

SEF fail not to send two red Stamps and obtain this book. Address DR. ANDREW STONE,
m9 dawis3m No. 96 Fifth st., Troy, N. Y.

## W. B. BELKNAP & CO., IRON MERCHANTS CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

HAVE IN STORE

.000 TONS ASS'D IRON & STEEL, 3,000 REGS NAILS AND SPIKES. 1.000 K'GS HORSE & MULE SHOES.

7.000 HORSE AND MULE NAILS. BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, PLOUGHMAKERS' MATERIALS. HOLLOW-WARE CASTINGS.

MANILLA CORDAGE, BLOCK TIN. LEAD, AND SPELTER We are also Agents for

We keep constantly on hand the best Pittsburg Coal in hogsheads, and can furn'sh it in larger quan-tities, when ordered, at the market price. KENTUCKY CLIPPER A TWO-WHREL IRON MOWER WITH FOLD ING CUTTER-BAR. This machine and the work done by it is warranted by us to have no annea We buy Old Metals, such as Iron, Copper, and Brass, for which we pay the market price. fe22 Mon&Thurim&wim

done by it is warranted by us to have no if an equal, in the world, and is one-third li-than any machine made, cutting the h (four feet and three inches), and will on wo mowing machines now in use. PRICE AT THE FACTORY 8125 CASE. LONDON CLUB SAUCE.

200 DOZEN PINTS;

" just received.

Having been appointed agents for the sale of this delichous Sauce for the State or Kentucky, we shall hereafter keep on hand a large and continuous supply of it. We are prepared to offer induce aents in price to large dealers, and invite to it the attention of Groers and dealers in Butlery' engolists.

By dawling Ag't for Keatneky,

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dy

Established under City Ordinance in 1857.

WHEELER

Tobacco Warehouse,

FOR THE INSPECTION AND SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Jo. K. Gant, Christian County.

Kinsville.

Jas. B. Turnley,
Christian Co.

PHELPS. CALDWELL, & CO.,

LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSI
which has ample storage and facilities for promp
sales.

\$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH.

ME LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE OF pany want an Agent in each county to solicit ra for their new \$15 Machine, with gauge, sor lover, and extra needles. We will pay a liberal sa de expense, or give large commission. For

per they see this advertisement in Address
ORADDOCK & CO.
n3 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia.

4 West Front street, between Main and Walnut, near Steamboat Landing,

PHISTER & HOW, Proprieto

warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedie

THE GREAT

LOR on the four sities of each box.
FACTORY No. S1 Barclay Street, New York. "HELMBOLDISH

> ABLABOLD'S BATRACT "BUCHIL" HRLMBOLD'S BYTRACT SARSAPARILLA HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WAS

> Genuine Preparations

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparation. JAS. S. PHELPS, ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late of Hopkinsville. Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hop

BIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

EXTRACT Tobacco Warehouse.

Positive and Specific Remedy

For Diseases of the

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion action the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, which the WATERY ON CALCUSOUS deposits and ill UNATURBAL ENVISOREMENTS. The said all UNATURBAL ENVISOREMENTS and is got a said and inflammation, and is got the control of d, as well as pain and is flam mation, wow, women, come of the com

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR WEAKNESSES Artsing from Excesses, Habits of Dissi-

disposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Difficulty of Bru

BY ANDREW EALANGER, LIVING for miles south or Louisville, on Seventh street road a mouse colored MARE MULE, and near 15 hands high, about 9 years old-no array for transpersoid-no paraised by me at \$75.

Given under my head this 3d day of May, 184.

mir we\* Taken Up as Estray, one of which the patient may expire. Who can that they are not frequently followed by those including and the control of the control of the case.

BY J. H. HABDING, LIVING ABOUT:
miles south of Louisville, on strawberry Station r ad, and immediately on the Nashville
d, a brown HORSE, about 4 years old, I sigh, and newly thod, no marks or brands por e; appraised by me at 875.
n under my hand this 9th day of May, 1854
H. W. NOSTON, J. P. J. C. NOTICE TO OWNERS OF

IMPRESSED NEGROES. 

Capt. and Pro. Mar. let Dis's of Ky 

Sworn and subscribed to before me this......day o

Lexington, May 17, 1864. m24 w2 IMPORTANT TO FARMERS WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE HERETOFORE T furnish our superior Family HAND-LOOM for enough to fill orders. We have now the picesure -informing purchasers that we have made such a years old, from fifteen to thirty yards of seans. Two Linney, Domestic Cotton or Linney, Lonestic Cotton or Linney, Lonestic Cotton or Linney, Lonestic Cotton of Linney Lonestic Cotton of Linney Lonestic Cotton of Linney Lonestic Linney Linney Lonestic Linney Linn

375 a MONTHI—i WANT TO HIRE AGENTS of in every county at 875 a mouth, expenses paid, 25 sell my new cheep Family Sewing Hachlidon. Ad-dress jilb dawling at MADISON, Alfred, Maine. ME WM. H. DILLINGHAM IS FROM THE date connected with the business of our Home April 8, 1864.—dimeram Wilson & PETER. \$60 A MONTH! I want Agents at \$50 month, expenses paid, to sail my Everlantian areacht, Oriental Burners, and 12 other new, metal, an

CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH

Salesrooms No. 5 Masonic Temple, Louisville

Dissolution of Copartnership,
THE FIRM OF GARDAKE & OU WAS DIS
a solved on the 56th bit. E. A. GARDAKE and C.
H. GARDAKE will continue the business under the
old name at the old stand, No. 553 Main street. A. H.
&W. O. GARDAKE have taken the stoce northwise
camer Main and Seventh streets. Where they will also

COUGH NO MORE

TRY

STRICKLAND'S

GOUGH BALSAM

THE KENTUCKY HABVE-TER WE WARRANT It to be the most perfect Combined Seaper and diower ever made. This machine has free distinct speeds, a slow motion of the siekle in resping, and a fast motion of the halfe in mowing. It is also the light-at draft as well as by/ar the most durable combined machine now in use or that ever has been.

PRICE AT THE PACTORY \$165 CASH.

MELLIFLUOUS

E. A. GARDNER A. H. GARDNER W. O. GARDNER C. H. GARDNER

apr8 d&w3m

May 3, 1864- d20.5-w4\*

mrious articles. 15 circulars sent free. Address mr dawsm JOHN F LOSD, Eiddeford, Maine, For all Affections and Diseases of The Urinary Organs GROVER & BAKER'S Whether existing in MALS OR FEMALS.

IS THE GREAT DIURETIO, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all Des

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound

SYPHILIS.

Helmbold's Rose Wash-

neotics with accommended.
widence of the most responsible and reif CERTIFICATES OF CURES. eight to twenty years standing, with name to SCIENCE AND FAME. For Medical Properties of BUOHU, see Dispensate y of the United States. See Professor DEWEES valuable works on the

Bee most of the late Standard Works on Medicine. Or half a dozen of each for \$12 80, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions

Ashme, and Consumation. It is any necessity Strickland's Meltifluous Cough Balsam observation.

See Describe symptoms in all communications guaranteed. Advice gratis. AFFIDAVIT. REAPING & MOWING MACHINES

Depot 104 South Tenth street, below Ches

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS. Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" other" articles on the reputation attained by

sold by all Druggists everywhere ASE FOR HELMBOLD'S-TAXE NO OTERE. Out out the advertisement, and send for it. AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

pation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse, ATTENDED WITH THE POLLOWING STWO

naisponance

Seas Series

Seas Series

Seas Series

Seas Series

Seas Series

Trembing

Walofulnes

Pain in the Back

Chiversal Lessitude of the Flushing of the

Rusculus System,

Rusculus Failid Countens

sea Hands, Muscular System, of Hands, Typess of the Skin. These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which the IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, one will confess. The records of the meane Asyl and the melanchely deaths by Comsumption, mple witness to the truth of the assertion. THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITE ORGANIC WEAKNESS, quires the aid of medicine to strengthen and in orace the system, which HSLMBOLD'S BL ACK BUCHU invariably does. A trial will one

Females, Females, Females, OLD OB YOUNG, SINGLE, MARSIED, OR CON

In many affections seculfar to Females the Erry Zuchu is unequalied by any other remedy, as in Gh isis of Rotention, Irregularity, Paintuluses, or S gression of the Customary Evennations, Ulcerated Schirrous state of the Ulcrus, Loucorrhes, or Whit DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE. SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicines HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHB

Secret Diseases AND NO EXPOSURE. nies frequent desire, and gives strength, thereby removing obstructions, prevening Strictures of the Urethra, aliaring ammation, so requent in this class of discussions. and inflammation, so request in the Urestars, alias and expelling POISONOUS, DISRAGED WORN OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon Thousands WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, And who have paid HEAVY FEES to be oured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and their short time, have found they were deceived, and their short time, have found they were deceived, the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerts gents," been dried up in the system, to bre an aggravated form, and

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SUCHE

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

OF HOW LONG STANDING Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diviner HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCKS

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

cellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitie land as an injection in Diseases of the Urinary, arising from habits of dissipation, used in other with the Extracts Buchu and Saraspardia, diseases as recommended.

ry of the United Nations.

Res Professor DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

Res Professor DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

Res remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICS, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. BPHRAIM MeDOWNES.

Res Professor Development of Physician, and Member of the Boyal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Cirurgical Review, published by HES-YAMIN TEATRES, Fellow of the Boyal Colleges?

hered to. verable to any address, securely packed from Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELESOLS, who, being luty swern, doth say hig proparations contain no nar-cotic, no mercury, or other haurious drugs, but arrely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLS,

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of He rember, 1864. W. P. H1BBABD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Bace, Phila. Address Letters for information in confidence. H. T. HELMBOLD, Chambre

Halmboid's Genuine Preparations,
in Extract Buchd,
in Sursaparfila,
in Improved Scee Wash,

Volumbola's Drug and Chemical Fersion 594 Breadings, New Yorks

MANUFACTURERS.
Corner of Ninth and Jefferson state
m4 windfoldnesse LOUISVILLE, KY MADDER-5,000 the Court Madder for sale by B. A. BOBINSON & CO.

MILLER & MOORE.

institute of such a country as the Wilderness to fight in; spoke of the capture of his division, but said, with a quiet, good-natured manner, that we would have a bot time of it yet. Johnson is a stout-built fellow, with a strong, rough face, but his dress was in bad condition, and his slouched bat, with his brownish gray hair sticking out through an apeture at the top, is such as even a New York dead rabbit would score to sport. up in his blind passion and hatred of his own erials. In view of these facts it is simply ridiculous to A despatch from Gen. Grant dated 11 o'clack The Union Republican Convention met to-day. The following was adopted by accla-mation—the Convention rising and cheering countrymen." This is a painful truth; and, what is more and worse, it is exemplified in the midst of us as uniformly and vividly as in the abolition hot-bed of Boston itself. If there is any difference in this particular between the Kentucky abolitionists and the Massachusetts abolitionists, the difference is certainly not in favor of the former.

In view of these facts it is simply ridiculous to talk of the war increasing the national wealth. On the contrary, it involves a weighty loss not only of our accumulated wealth, but of our productive resources. It has already set back the country, as a whole, ten years in its progress, and has weakened us irreparably for future development.

We present these views not in any measure to produce dissatisfaction with the war; for the honor and interest of the national wealth. countrymen." This is a painful truth; and, last night states that the army moved from its position to the North Anna, following closely PAIRBANES'S SCALES, heartily:

Resolved, That this Convention approve of rould scorn to sport.

An aid who has just come in from General factock's headquarters says that when the aptured General Stuart—G. H.—was brought a, Hancock extended his hand, but the high-LILLIE'S F. AND B. PROOF SAFES,